

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 39

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1892.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

The latest styles in headwear and neckwear at Mark Shaffer's.

Giles Coon should get the vote of every democrat, republican, populist and prohibitionist who believes that when a man deserves reward he should receive it.

While in Chicago last week Will Brown closed a contract with W. E. Kelly to saw fifteen million feet of logs next season. They are being put in by Hunter & O'Connor.

If you elect Giles Coon county treasurer you will always be sure the county money is secure. He is responsible, reliable and a friend to every interest the county ever had.

There's no better place in the city to buy anything and everything you need in the line of clothing or furnishing goods than at Shaffer's. His prices are right and his goods reliable.

When you go to the polls Tuesday remember that in the two years Myron McCord was in congress Rhinelander and Oneida county were benefitted thousands of dollars. Can you do less for him than to give him your vote?

Will Carr's duties as town clerk during the session of the board of review, have prevented him from making a personal canvass of the county, but the voters who know him, and there are plenty of them, will take care of his election just the same.

Henry O'Connor deserves election to the office of register of deeds. He is a boy who has always paddled his own canoe, and who has been and is a hard working, straightforward young man. He can keep as fine a looking and accurate set of books in the register's office as anybody wants, and he is after the office both because he wants and needs it.

A vote for Giles Coon, of this county, is a vote for the best man. It is a vote for a man who has given many times more than his vote for every citizen of the county. Do you want to be classed with those who never appreciate a favor? If you vote against Giles Coon you are trying to beat as good and as true a friend as this county ever had.

John C. Spooner in the governor's chair means a dignified and able administration of the state's affairs which will reflect credit upon the great commonwealth of Wisconsin, which for the past two years has been subjected to the chagrin of a watermelon administration, ludicrous in the extreme but disgraceful in the boss ridden acts of its officials.

Clinton Textor, of Medford, the democratic candidate for assembly, was here Tuesday looking for votes. The idea of Medford naming both candidates and making this county secondary to smaller and less important ones, is a condition which the third attempt of democratic gerrymandering brought about. So long as the districts remain in that shape just so long will Oneida go without representation—probably.

Ed. Brazell has worked in the woods in this county for many years and in every position from swamper up to employer. In every one of these positions he has treated his associates in such a way that they are for him to a man. He will receive the vote of everyone who knows him well, and has taken interest enough in the canvass to let every man in the county know that he is winning for sheriff for all there is in it.

Will Carr asks the voters to place him in the county clerk's office, not because he has been there two years, but because he wants the place and needs such a position. He is not able to work for a living as the most of us are. His misfortune is certainly so discredited. He can't ask the voters of the county personally to help him, but his well-known ability and other qualifications should entitle him to votes enough to make his election beyond question.

Prof. E. E. Couch, the candidate for county superintendent of schools, declines any effort to demagogue himself into office by means of signs, banners or anything else except his ability to perform the duties and his willingness to attend to them. The office of school superintendent is hardly a political one, being the one of all others which voters should select the best man for. Prof. Couch's qualifications are such that no one questions them. The election next Tuesday will show that the voters appreciate them by election.

Capt. W. A. Henry, of Eau Claire, was in the city Tuesday. He is doing all in his power to help B. A. Millard in his senatorial canvass, and as he has numerous friends over this way he will help him materially.

As a manufacturing center Rhinelander and Oneida county have a deep interest in electing to congress a man who believes in the policy of protection to labor and home manufacture. No harder working congressman ever went to Washington than Myron H. McCord, who did more for the district in one term than Lynch could do in ten. Vote for McCord and your own prosperity.

A. C. Rankin, the Pittsburg moulder, addressed a good sized audience at the Grand Opera House Monday evening. He gave some practical illustrations of the tariff issue which caught the audience and carried conviction with them. The marching club and band escorted Mr. Rankin from the Rapids House to the hall, and his audience was made up largely of the men to whom he wished to talk—the workingmen. The speaker gave the lie to all the democratic papers who had claimed he was a fraud in his pretensions of being a moulder, and he proved his standing and claims in every respect.

The democrats are trying to make capital in this county out of the fact that their candidates here have spent more money around the county than the republicans, and that they will win because they have electioneered more voters. Do they think that the voters of Oneida county are to be bought by a drink or hand-shake? The question of fitness for the office and the issues of the parties will decide this election, not any jollying up by the candidates. The laboring man had rather vote for the man who knows him and is his friend all the year, rather than the one who only knows him a few weeks before election.

Thomas Lynch's mud-slinger, the Wausau Pilot-Review, which is making a frantic effort to keep Marathon county democrats from voting for McCord, issued a challenge for a joint debate between the two men. Mr. McCord promptly accepted it and called on Lynch to meet him in joint debate during the balance of the campaign. Do you suppose Lynch accepted? Oh, no! He did the same thing which he did while in congress—nothing. Local democrats say he didn't accept because he was too busy with his canvass. His refusal is what was expected, and the claim that he was just tearing that wealth of hair in his wild desire to get at McCord in debate, is on a par with their other claims of his efficiency and ability over McCord.

A vote for the democratic candidate for the Assembly means a vote for wild-cat banks with fluctuating, worthless or depreciated currency, and for free trade with cheap labor. A vote for A. J. Perkins means a vote for a sound and stable currency and for protection and good wages. Perkins would vote at Madison for the republican candidate for the U. S. senate—a man, whoever he may be, who will be pledged to the policy of sound money and protection to American labor. His opponent would vote for a democrat, who, under the lead of the south, would work for the southern policy of free trade, cheap labor and state banks responsible only to themselves. If you want good money and good wages vote for A. J. Perkins.

This has been a clean campaign in Oneida county and we're glad of it. It is a hopeful sign when newspapers and men find out that it doesn't win votes to call the other fellow a lout or a barn burner. There is not a man on the democratic county ticket of whom the New North would say a word against his character or good fellowship. But they are like the old dog of the story—they are caught in bad company. They are running on a ticket and yelling for a party which has done nothing for this country and never will. They are working to defeat the policy of protection, which has made this country the greatest nation on the face of the globe. They are hand in glove with a lot of unscrupulous politicians who run the state administration in a manner which causes every good citizen to blush with shame, when he considers the clown in the statesman's chair, the hypocrisy in their platitudes, and the sop to the south in their platform. They deserve to be beaten, and if the republicans do their duty next Tuesday they will be beaten.

Benjamin F. Millard, of Chippewa Falls, the republican candidate for senator in this district, is a man whom the voters can endorse next Tuesday without hesitation. He is a popular man at home, and has always run away ahead of his ticket in Chippewa county. His strength lies largely with the working men and mill hands in his own county, and his record as a legislator shows that their confidence in him was well placed. While a member four years ago he had passed the famous Time Check bill, which gave to the woods boys the rights which the lumbermen and mill hands in his own county, and his record as a legislator shows that their confidence in him was well placed. While a member four years ago he had passed the famous Time Check bill, which gave to the woods boys the rights which the lumbermen and mill hands in his own county, and his record as a legislator shows that their confidence in him was well placed. While a member four years ago he had passed the famous Time Check bill, which gave to the woods boys the rights which the lumbermen and mill hands in his own county, and his record as a legislator shows that their confidence in him was well placed.

Woodboro.

Subscriptions received at the P. O. Lost.—A pocket dictionary. Finder will please deliver at the postoffice.

J. Sorenson arrived Wednesday to take a hand in the planing mill work. Owing to a broken shaft the mill here was shut down all day.

Mrs. A. W. Knight, who has been ailing for some time, is somewhat better.

Always listen for trains before crossing the railroad bridge, as they might overtake you.

Mrs. Jas. Connors made her sister, Mrs. Chas. Schoen, a short visit the fore part of the week.

A gang of plasterers are finishing half a dozen tenement houses, which will be occupied as soon as possible.

Election is nearing, as you can notice the candidates for the several county offices interviewing their friends.

Dentist Chas. McIndoe accompanied the doctor, who was called here Monday to see Mrs. Pomeroy, who was very sick.

D. S. Johnson, J. J. Crowe and E. C. Sturdevant were callers here Tuesday. Getting acquainted with voters of course.

Geo. E. Wood's new planing mill is up in frame, under roof, and the engine bed ready. Mr. Chas. Schoen is at the head.

There is more or less sickness here, and it cannot be laid to anything but the water. Everyone should boil a pail of water and set it aside for drinking purposes.

A Dollar a Day is Enough for any Working Man.

The above words were uttered by Thomas Lynch at Antigo while he was mayor, and were called out by a demand of the city employees for more wages than that. It is the same Thomas Lynch who now asks the working men to vote for him, and it is the same Thomas Lynch who, if elected, will use his best efforts to put the working man's wages at that figure. Lynch has now publicly denied that he made the statement, but although he deny it, there are affidavits of good, reputable laboring men in Antigo who swear they heard him say those very words. The laboring men of this district are not fools enough to put such a man as that into office by their votes. They will retire him to the obscurity from which he sprang.

Official.

It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points east and south. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and coaches of the latest design. Its dining car service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first-class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Shall There be Wild-cat Banks?

Before the war there were 1,570 state banks in the country, of which 52 only maintained their circulation at par at all times. Of the whole number 870 failed outright, and the remainder paid their bill holders from 50 to 90 per cent. on the dollar, according to circumstances. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter estimates that the losses sustained in this way for ten years prior to the total collapse of state banks in 1861 was seventy-five millions of dollars. The question confronting the people at present is, do they want to see a repetition of those times? Imagine for a moment that the ten per cent. tax on state bank issues is removed, as the democrats propose, then what? There will be forty-four different laws regulating this currency question, each state having its own. Admit that all may intend to have only regulations insuring safety in the business to all concerned, was not this true in older times? Why expect any better or safer system now? The securities to be made the basis of a bank's circulation may be one thing in Wisconsin, another in Texas and another in Alabama. Railroad bonds, state bonds, county bonds, city bonds, town bonds, individual bonds, mining stock, farm mortgages, cord wood, and all sorts of riff-raff, according to the whim of legislation, may be all the security behind the bills a bank may issue. Are the people such idiots as to be willing to take the risk involved in an undertaking of this kind? Do the democrats think that the people of Wisconsin are fools enough to embrace this clever scheme or sop thrown by the Chicago convention to the South to appease their wrath because the free silver plank was not adopted? If they do they will find out their mistake next Tuesday.

An Example of Protection.

The people of Rhinelander are a progressive and enterprising class—they are a good example of the energy and push which builds cities and prosperous communities. Many times they have been called upon to contribute liberally for securing some new industry here which would employ labor and bring wealth to the place. The screen door factory, the many saw mills, and other instances are fresh in the memory of everyone. The people here are ready, willing and anxious at any time to tax themselves directly and heavily for any such purpose, when they secure returns for the taxes in added prosperity and growth of their town. Now what is true of this town is true of many others, and it is good for them all. What is good for this town and a number of towns all over the country, is good for the United States as a community. The McKinley bill and a protective tariff is a tax. The people of this country by that policy tax themselves indirectly for the very purpose that Rhinelander citizens tax themselves in bonuses and contributions. The McKinley bill says to foreign manufacturers, "You cannot manufacture goods in some other country and bring them here to sell without paying this country a tax, but you can come to this country, invest your capital and employ labor here and we will see to it that no other foreign manufacturer can do what we refuse to allow you to do." What is the result of this? It has resulted in millions of foreign capital coming to this country; in the building of immense factories to manufacture goods which the McKinley bill raised the tariff on, and in giving employment to thousands of working men in all parts of the country, and benefitting everybody by creating more of a demand for labor, which always regulates the wages. The word tax is a scarecrow held up by the democratic party. Who is not willing to tax himself in any amount that will bring more property and more money to him. It is simply a matter of business. If the working men want the demand for labor lessened, the building of new industries, such as has characterized the past years, stopped, they should vote the democratic ticket. If they want a continuation of the present prosperous times and wages they should cast their ballot for protection and prosperity.

Now is the time to buy your

Winter Clothing

Select From the

Best Assortment in Town

... It Costs no More.

at W. L. BEERS'

The Special Sale

Is Still on, Note the Figures below

Men's Heavy Wool Undershirts and Drawers, worth \$1.00	\$.75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1.75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2.25
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" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00
Child's Suits, worth \$2.50	1.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	2.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3.60

Full and Complete Lines

COME AND SEE THEM.

LOUIS ZOLINSKY.

ONEIDA CLOTHING HOUSE,

F. J. Pingry & Co.

Today offer the Citizens Rhinelander

The Finest Stock of Furniture

Ever Brought Within its Borders.

Nothing but the Newest

and Latest Designs

Call at the New Store on Brown-st.

and Inspect for yourselves.

Undertaking and Embalming.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

America's First Flag and Where and How It Was Made.

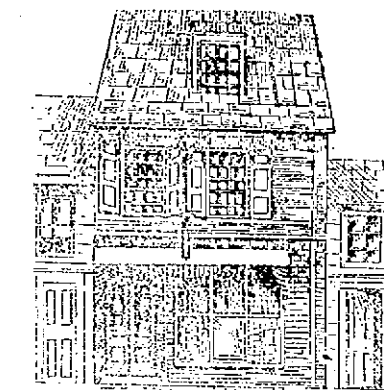
The Story Accurately Told—There Are Versions Without Number, But Mrs. Ross' Grandchildren Vouch for This One.

The story of the origin of the first American flag has been told a great many times, but is curiously subject to variations. Some of the facts here set forth, says the New York Recorder, have never before been stated accurately. There seems to be no question but that the stars and stripes adopted by this government as national emblem had birth in the colonial house now standing in Philadelphia, 229 Arch street. Mrs. Betsy Ross was the maker. The year department, state and colonial records from Maine to California fully confirm this. The number of stars and stripes was fixed by an act of congress at thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, representing the thirteen states in the union.

History tells us that Mrs. Ross received the contract for making all the government flags, but after the design was heralded over the country people seized upon it and applied it in every conceivable fashion, even taking to red, white and blue skirts and all manner of patriotic garments. The makers, of course, were not all artists, and the loss of one or more stars or a stripe was not noticed. In this way many misstatements have been made honestly about the original standard.

In the first days of the revolution each state or colony had its own banner, and at every battle fought under it perhaps added to it another. At Bunker Hill "Come if you dare" was the watchword. Massachusetts marched under a green pine on a white ground, with the words: "An Appeal to Heaven." Connecticut troops adopted for their motto: "Qui transtulit sustinet" (translated: "Who brought us here will sustain us").

In July, 1775, Gen. Putnam displayed red flag on Prospect hill, with the



THE ROSS HOUSE.

motives of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

It is not fully known what inspiration blended the stars and stripes. The Philadelphia Ledger in June, 1877, in an article on the flag, said that, as a whole, it was the same, or nearly the same, as that of the East India company, but it has been held that the new flag may have been suggested to Washington by the banner of the Philadelphia light horse, the first city troop which escorted him on the way to Cambridge. That ensign had a canton of thirteen stripes of blue and silver.

Mrs. Ross' grandchildren—George and Mary Canby Cullin and Mary Sidney Garrett—authorize the statement that the picture here published of the house, 229 Arch street, correctly represents the building in which the first United States flag was made.

Mrs. Ross worked under the direction of a committee of the continental congress, of which her husband's uncle, Col. George Ross (one of the signers of the declaration of independence) was chairman. The design was furnished by Gen. Washington in person, and Mrs. Ross modified it by changing the form and arrangement of the stars and the general proportion of the flag.

Mrs. Ross was assisted in her work by her eldest daughter, Mrs. Clarissa S. Wilson, who afterward succeeded her in the flag making business.

An Indian Method of Weighing.

In the savage state some people have very curious ideas, and even when they become half civilized these notions often cling to them. One of these odd characteristics was illustrated by the way some Indians had just been landed on the shore when Mr. Hore, who had recently come to Ujiji as an agent of the London Missionary society, saw the little craft and decided that she was just about what he needed for exploratory voyages around the lake. He succeeded in purchasing her, and the little boat was once more launched upon Tanganyika. Consecrated to the cause of peace she became known in time to every tribe around the lake as the harbinger of good will.

Lake Tanganyika, as it appears on our maps to-day, is the result of these surveys which Mr. Hore carried out on the Calabash. His survey is the best that has yet been made of the lake. He paddled and sailed along the shores, every day seeing a grand panorama of unknown lands and new tribes. By careful measurement and observations, month after month, the outlines of the lake and the names of the bordering countries were marked on the map of Africa.

Romance of Bania Pasha.

A pretty little romance is told of Emin Pasha, the African explorer, who was the cause of Henry M. Stanley's expedition. In early life, before leaving Hungary, he fell in love with a charming little playmate, still in short dresses. Although he did not tell his love, it was so deep that no other woman has ever shared it. He retired from society, became a misanthrope, and did not marry. Long years after, while attending the wife of Ismail Pasha in his professional capacity, he found in her his former love. The result was the old story. Ismail, after many hardships in war and prison life, died to make way for Emin, who declared his love and won the widow.

HEROIC HARRY EILERS.

How a Brave Young Gunner's Mate Saved the Cruiser Philadelphia.

It is not every ship in the navy that has its hero, but the cruiser Philadelphia has one of whom the ship's company is proud. Young, fair-haired and handsome, Harry Eilers, a gunner's mate, has proved his worth in a moment of the greatest danger, and by his coolness and bravery saved not only his own life but those of his four hundred shipmates. It was at Baltimore, while the sham bombardment of Fort Mifflin was in progress. The big broadside guns of the cruiser were belching forth flame and smoke in mimic warfare. Officers and crew were at quarters.

Young Eilers was down deep in the vessel's hold superintending the hoisting of ammunition. With him were four or five men to help him to do the



HENRY A. EILERS.

work. They were busily engaged in the magazine when the premature explosion of a powder charge in the after starboard gun on the upper deck terribly injured the officer in command and three or four members of the gun's crew. Fragments of the burning canvas which wrapped the powder charge fell upon the chute into the small iron compartment where the men were at work and where tons of powder and hundreds of shells were stored. Instant destruction was threatened. If the fire communicated to the powder the ship would be blown up and every living soul on board instantly hurled into eternity.

It was a time for heroism, but all but one of the men started on the run for the upper deck, shouting: "Fire in the after magazine!" Alone and unaided young Harry Eilers remained at his post, the flames all about him, fighting the fire with his naked hands. Death stared him in the face, but he did not hesitate and he succeeded in smothering the last spark that remained. He stood at his post of duty until the excitement on deck had subsided and he was regularly relieved. Then he went on deck to muster with his division at quarters. The ship was saved.

BOAT WITH A HISTORY.

Trading Vessel, Slave Barge and Finally an Explorer's Craft.

A little vessel having a remarkable history has plied for years on Lake Tanganyika. Her story illustrates the progress in that region from savagery toward civilization. The boat known as the Calabash was originally a huge tree trunk, cut down by the axes of the natives with enormous labor, and then, with ax and adze and fire, molded into shape. Boats like the Calabash are excellent sea vessels, though in their lives they suggest rather a clumsy hippopotamus than a swan.

On one of her voyages, after she had served as a trading canoe for two years, she entered the port of Ujiji, where she was bought by an Masahili slave trader. For three years she plied back and forth across the lake, bringing ear-



THE CALABASH.

goes of wretched men, women and children to the Ujiji slave market. One day a load of slaves had just been landed on the shore when Mr. Hore, who had recently come to Ujiji as an agent of the London Missionary society, saw the little craft and decided that she was just about what he needed for exploratory voyages around the lake. He succeeded in purchasing her, and the little boat was once more launched upon Tanganyika. Consecrated to the cause of peace she became known in time to every tribe around the lake as the harbinger of good will.

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Good Neighbor Alarm.

A woman living in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn., was aroused by a noise at the window the other evening, and dimly saw a man's face peering in through the blind. She silently crept out of bed, and reaching the window suddenly popped up and shouted: "Boo!" The would-be burglar dropped as though shot and fled.

Jersey Justice.

New Jersey courts have decided that oysters are not real estate, but personal property.

WAYS OF THE PANTHER.

The Terror of the Children of Northern New York in Early Times.

A recent article in the Forest and Stream describes the habits of the cougar or panther as seen in the forests of northern New York, and I venture to add something further as to the peculiarities of this animal. From 1824 to 1839 my home was in one of the sparsely settled valleys of that region and I had frequent reminders of this beast, not only from hearsay, but from my own observation and that of an immediate neighbor.

The cougar (Felis concolor) was there called panther or painter and also catamount. Panther was the terror of the children of that region. The legendary "black beast" of the nursery, the bear, though plentiful enough with us, excited no such terror in our minds as did a suggestion that a painter might catch us. To scream like a panther was understood as the most terrible of all screams. In that comparison the pillars of Hercules were reached. But the boys of that region all became hunters as soon as they could carry a gun, and soon outgrew their fears. The stories of the ferocity and monstrous leaps of our panther suffered serious diminution under an actual and frequent observation of the beast.

Some of my earliest ideas about this animal came from being shown the carcass of a sheep lying in the crotch of a big birch tree and about forty feet from the ground. There was snow on the ground, and it was plain to see that some animal had brought it from a well-fenced yard just across the road from our house. In the yard one lamb lying a few yards away from the other sheep had had the top of its head knocked off by a blow from an animal which had leaped a long distance to strike the lamb, and which had done it no further violence. Several sheep lay dead in the yard and partly eaten. Wolves and cougars had agreed in hunting together; but when it came to the feast, the cat-like instinct of the cougar inclined him to take his share into the tree beyond the chance of interference.

Two cougars came one night into the pasture of a farmer living a mile south of us and killed five sheep, carrying the bodies a few rods into the woods, and after eating a part, buried the remainder very carefully with a cover of leaves and dirt. The farmer's boys set a bear trap and caught the male cougar the first night. My hunting dog had a habit, if I was not going to hunt, of going to this neighbor's to see if he could get his boys to go, and was there that morning in time to go with them to their trap. The dog, finding the animal in the trap, ran up to it and got such a blow from its paw as sent him some yards away, and the panther snatched a piece of flesh from the dog's shoulder blade, leaving bare a piece of the bone as large as a half-dollar, and in that plight he returned to me. That evening at dusk I was in the road half a mile from our house, where I had been to drive the cows to pasture, when the female mate of the captured cougar, starting apparently from the side of the mountain opposite to me and a quarter of a mile away, walked slowly along toward the place where her mate had been killed and all the way, at short intervals, giving such terrific screams as I had never heard before and as most decidedly hurried my pace toward the house, where I found the family standing in the front yard to hear the same alarming screams which had startled me. Part of her notes seemed those of anger and some of intense grief.

For half an hour she continued her wailings, and then was heard no more. Cougars rarely attack men, but are not easily frightened when confronted. Two of my father's log choppers had felled a pine tree at evening, and next morning approached it from the top, intending to cut it into logs. On the butt of the tree they saw a large cougar lying apparently asleep. The men agreed to give it a big scare and see how far it could leap. They ran along the trunk of the tree and gave a joint scream; the animal simply got up and faced them. They retreated, when the beast quietly got up and waded off through the snow.

A son of mine, traveling in Arizona, camped one night under some trees. After getting his coffee he lay down on his blanket by the fire. Then a cougar jumped down from the tree beside him and made off before the man could use his gun.

Famous Mothers of Small Families.

Among the famous women who were mothers of small families comes Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who had only one son. Mrs. Somerville, the mathematician, had two daughters and one son only, though she was twice married. Mme. George Sands had two children, a son and a daughter; so had Lady Mary Montague, whose "letters" are so admired in literature, and Mme. de Sevigne, writer of equally famous "letters" in French. Mme. de Stael had three children in her early married life; when 45 years old she was married a second time and then had another son. George Eliot (Mrs. Cross) was childless, and so was Mrs. Craik, the author of "John Halifax." Mrs. Parbauld, whose prose and poetry were both much admired in the last century, had no children, and the same was the case with her equally praised contemporary, Mrs. Oplie.—Chicago Herald.

Enough to Discourage Him.

"I wonder what ails Dukane. He hasn't seemed himself for a week or two."

"Haven't you heard?"

"No; what is it?"

"His wife has won the prize offered by the Woman's Progressive club for the best essay on 'Husbands and How to Control Them.'"

—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Trying to Mind.

Mother—See here! I told you not to stir out of the yard, and you went out and nearly got run over.

Little Dick—That was 'cause I was trying to mind you, an' not stir—Good News.

—Jack—"Sleep well last night?" Tom—"Yes. Slept like a summer chapeau."

TURKISH HUMOR.

A Land Where Funny Men Are Not Numerous.

The first point to be made in regard to the humor of the Turks is that they have none. The second point is that what of humor they do possess is of a certain droll, farcical, grotesque type, impracticable of imitation, though not quite of appreciation, by the average Occidental. The Oriental does joke sometimes, but he accomplishes the feat after a quaint manner of his own, in a certain ponderous, clumsy way. He cannot joke nor do anything—even laugh at the ready sallies of others—in a hurry. He takes time to receive and give of humorous expressions. "Yarash, yarash!" "Slowly, slowly!" is the universal motto of the east, for things both grave and gay.

The Turkish intelligence rarely scintillates with wit, though it off and on gleams with humor in a dull sort of way. Oriental Mark Twains—perpetually funny men—are rare. If you go to reside in the east you will be treated to more or less of drollery and facetiousness in the course of solemn interviews with officials or men of business, but you must patiently await your time to laugh, and indeed to finish laughing. The Turkish joke cannot be made or finished with in a hurry. It is generally of the narrative, rather than the conundrum type. It requires a preface, and is weighted with a moral. You laboriously decipher it in the Arabic character, or you comfortably settle down to hear it in its lengthy sweetness as leisurely recounted in a coffee room, where (as often as not) the tale that sneezes in affecting the risibles of the grave assembly of porters or fishermen or peddlers therein gathered will be some grotesque story of the mythical Nasred-din-Hoja, that good-natured, blundering Moslem ecclesiastic, who "kismet" has decreed should be the perpetual butt of all the combined ridicule of Oriental ways.

This unhistoric "Nasred-din" is really, of course, only a supposition, peg on which to hang all the good stories or quaint vagaries current in the east. If he ever lived, he has served his own generation—and some others—by making them laugh. There is his recipe for making a minaret—just dig a well and turn it inside out. There is his reported sermon in the Mosque one day, when, ascending its pulpit, he thus addressed the assembly of the faithful: "Do you know, O true believers, what I am going to say to you?" "No!" was the reply. "Well then, there is no use in my speaking to you"—and the Hoja descended forthwith from the pulpit. A second time he went to preach and asked the congregation: "O true believers, do you know what I am going to say to you?" "We do know," replied the audience. "As you know then," cried the Hoja, quitting the tribune, "why should I take the trouble of telling you?" Again, a third time he entered the mosque to preach, whereupon the congregation resolved to put his powers to the test, and when he pronounced the usual query responded: "Some of us know and some of us do not know." "Very well," replied the undaunted Hoja, "let those who know tell those who do not know."

Truly, a most imperturbable, inconvertible man, this Hoja Nasred-din! To him there came one day a neighbor with the modest request that he might borrow his donkey. "I have no donkey," solemnly declared Nasred-din. Just then, however, the donkey in question betrayed his presence in a conspicuous cellar or shed by a sonorous bray. "What did you mean by thus lying to me?" demanded the now irate neighbor. "What?" replied the Hoja deprecatingly, "would you believe my donkey before you would believe me?" Turkish humor is of a somewhat lumbering, awkward type, indeed—it rather tumbles over itself in its effort to find expression, and is inconsequential and fanciful to a delightful degree—but who shall say it is not quite appropriately fitted to the stolid character of the Moslem populations of Asia Minor, and of a piece with that glamour of dreamy romance and mythic mediocrity that hovers still over those drear mountain of Anatolia and along those lovely shores of the bewitching Bosphorus?—N. Y. Observer.

PUNISHMENTS IN MOROCCO.

Justice Is Blind to Those Who Have No Money.

A Moorish law court is a parody of all that Europeans mean by justice. Extortion is the main object of the judges and the contempt for suffering is whole. The rich may escape with whole skins, but those without "palm oil" have scant mercy. For instance, the mere accusation of a paltry theft, if made from some favored quarter, will bring on the accused the ordinary punishment for such conduct. This consists in breaking the ankle bones and pitching the sufferer into the nearest lane or ditch, whence his relatives may or may not remove him. As there are no surgeons and no medical appliances the bones cannot be set and reunite as to leave the toes turned inward directly facing each other. At Tangier I have several times seen one of these poor creatures—possibly quite innocent of the offense attributed to him—hobbling over the cobbled alleys, while the passers by nudged each other and muttered "Thief."

In the prisons men and women chained together night and day under every circumstance of indescribable filth and horror, wait until their friends, who bring them all the food they get, are able or willing to offer a bribe sufficient for their release. I might go on with many details, but I merely want to indicate the one paramount fact of the absence of all system, principle, order, or responsibility among the so-called government officials who sell justice or injustice in the name of Muley Hassan, and who are sure to find favor in his eyes so long as they keep the christian coffers well filled.—Nineteenth Century.

A Long Time to Wait.

"Papa's going to give me a watch my next birthday," cried Andrew, joyfully.

"When is it?" asked Tommy.

"A year from last week," was the reply.—Harper's Young People.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

In 1830 the property of the Roman Catholics in this country amounted to \$2,250,759, which in 1890 had increased to \$118,381,519. The Methodists hold the largest total, viz., \$180,018,070, while the Episcopalians are the richest in proportion to their membership.

The anti-pork people say that the eating of pork is the fruitful cause of scrofulous diseases, not to speak of the deadly trichina. But an eminent physician declares that of all the races in the world the North American Indians are the most afflicted with scrofula, though they eat very little pork.

An anti-cancer league has been organized in Paris, its purpose being to seek means of relieving humanity from one of its most dreadful scourges. Financial aid is asked from the public, and pathologists, clinicians, biologists, microbiologists, veterinary practitioners and even geographical explorers are expected to co-operate in the work of investigation.

Dr. Grana, a country physician in Spain, according to foreign papers, has discovered a cure for diphtheria which he claims never fails. The queen regent of Spain is greatly interested in the discovery and received Dr. Grana at court a few weeks ago. The physician has been invited to explain his remedy to the Madrid Academy of Medicine.

The Germans are trying the experiment of introducing coolie labor into East Africa. They recently landed 500 Chinese coolies at Tanga, whence they were taken some distance inland to the cotton and coffee plantations at Lewa and Damere. This experiment may prove a disastrous failure, as it is not at all certain that the Chinese can thrive under the unfavorable conditions they will meet in equatorial Africa.

A scientific writer says that if people on the star Sirius have telescopes powerful enough to distinguish objects on this planet, and looking at it now, they are witnessing the destruction of Jerusalem, which took place over 1,800 years ago. Of course, the reason of this is that the light which the world reflects, traveling as it does, at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, would take over eighteen centuries to reach the nearest fixed star.

A boy's composition on hens reads as follows: "Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their vittles whole, and chew it up in their crops inside of them. The outside of hens is generally put into pillars and featherusters. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled up with marbles and shirt buttons, and such. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they will dig up more tomato plants than anything that ain't a hen."

According to the Medical Record yawning is by no means a useless act, for it often cures catarrh and other affections of the throat, in many cases giving instantaneous relief. It produces a considerable distention of the muscles of the pharynx, constituting a kind of massage, and under this influence the cartilaginous portion of the trachea contracts, expelling into the pharynx the mucosities there collected. According to M. Naegeli, yawning is much more efficacious for affections of the tube than the methods of Valsalva or Politzer, and is more rational than the insufflation of air, which is often difficult to perform properly.

The people of this country probably do not fully realize the enormous dimensions of the losses inflicted upon American producers of staple articles by the continuous decline of prices. Although the number of pounds of cotton exported steadily increases, the value of the cotton exported continually diminishes. In 1891 we sent to other countries 2,392,770,703 pounds of cotton, worth 287 million dollars. The exports in 1893 rose to 2,334,719,811 pounds, while the value fell to 258 million dollars. That is to say, we export 43 million pounds more of cotton and get for it about 30 million less dollars.—Textile Record.

The number of volcanic vents still existing was fixed by Humboldt at 407, of which 225 have been active within the last century; it has since, however, been estimated that the Indian Archipelago alone contains more than 900. The most active volcanoes known are those on the Island of Stromboli, in the Mediterranean, at Sangar, in Peru, and Mount Etna. For more than 2,000 years the Stromboli mountain has discharged lava constantly; the one in Peru has been throwing out masses of cinclers, attended by terrific explosions, for 150 years, and Etna has a record of 31 eruptions since the sixth century, B. C.

Everybody Is Curious.

"Do you know that curiosity is a power that can overcome almost everybody?" said a St. Louis business man recently. "About two weeks ago I had the front of my place freshly painted. To keep the public away from the walls I had the painters post up signs reading 'Fresh Paint' every few feet. The last sign had no sooner been put up than along came a well-dressed man who appeared from his slow walk to have nothing in particular to do. He read the sign and then deliberately walked up to the wall and rubbed his finger against it to see if the sign was not misleading him. Satisfied with the inspection, he carelessly sauntered away. Out of the next fifty people that passed forty touched the paint, leaving a finger-mark in every instance. By night the wall looked worse than it had before the paint was applied. The signs cost me exactly twenty-five dollars, as that is what I paid for the painting. Determined to get ahead of the public, I had the wall repainted but did not put up the signs announcing that fact. As a consequence there was not a finger-mark on the wall."—St. Louis Republic.

The Very Latest.

Cunso—Well, women's leap year schemes do beat all.

Mrs. Cunso—What have you got now?

Cunso—A Maryland widow set a bear trap, and caught a young man.

—Brooklyn Life.

Syrup of Figs



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Did you ever see a sickly baby with dimples? or a healthy one without them?

A thin baby is always delicate. Nobody worries about a plump one.

If you can get your baby plump, he is almost sure to be well. If you can get him well, he is almost sure to be plump.

The way to do both—there is but one way—is by CAREFUL LIVING. Sometimes this depends on Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We will send you a book on it; free.

Scott's Emulsion, Chemists, 212 South 4th Avenue, New York.

98

"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?"

As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Sugar. Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and easily digested.

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We offer you a remedy which if used as directed, insures safety to life of both mother and child.

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paper.

What | Cements of all kinds, hard and soft coal,
| etc. Orders by mail promptly attended
| office in Harrigan's Block.

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tion, party designations and candidacies for the different offices are as follows:

ov. 8th, 1892

THE NEW NORTH.

Published Thursday of each week by
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GEO. W. HUBBARD, Wm. C. OGDEN.

Subscription price, in advance, \$1.50
If not paid in advance, \$2.00
Advertising rates reasonable and made known
on application.
Local notices 10 cents per line, first insertion,
cents for each subsequent insertion.
Address all communications to
THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.
Rhinelander, Wis.

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County Treasurer.....G. H. Clark
County Clerk.....E. F. Brennan
District Attorney.....J. Merkle
County Judge.....A. W. Shelton
Register of Deeds.....D. S. Johnson
Chief of Court.....L. S. Johnson
Supt. of Schools.....A. D. Friedman
Surveyor.....T. L. Leonard
Municipal Judge.....Paul Browne
Coroner.....J. Jewell

Dr. Chas. McIndoe fills teeth with-
out pain.

Dr. Chas. McIndoe fills teeth with-
out pain.

Dan Graham was in the city Tues-
day on business.

New Florida oranges at Reed's,
first of the season.

Joe Rietz has gone into the woods
to scale for Chris Eby.

Frank Pingry left for Milwaukee
and Chicago last night.

Emil Krueger, of Wausau, is at
work in the Herald office.

White clover honey, pure maple
sugar and syrup at Reed's.

Don't you buy an overcoat until
you look at Mark Shafer's new line.

Charlie Woodcock has gone to
Choate, Mich., where he will scale
this winter.

Mrs. M. H. Greenley is at Elkhart,
Indiana, visiting her relatives. She
went to attend the wedding of her
brother.

Sweet cider at Reed's, strictly pure
apple juice, costs you no more than
the ordinary stuff called cider. Try
it.

John M. Fardon entertained his
mother and father, who were here
from Ann Arbor, Mich., for several
days past.

The ladies of the Congregational
society will serve a chicken pot-pie
supper at the church parlors next
Wednesday.

Levi F. Martin, democratic candi-
date for state senator, was in the
city Tuesday looking after his
chances of election.

Mark Shafer has the finest stock of
winter clothing in the city. You can
convinced yourself of that by looking
over his stock.

Miss Eliza Barnard, of Chicago,
stopped over between trains to-day
while en route to her home in Iron-
wood, Michigan.

Everyone is cordially invited to at-
tend the chicken supper to be given
by the Congregational ladies at the
church parlors next Wednesday.

Scale cards, scale books, camp re-
ports, sectional field books and plat
books, Scribner's lumber and log
books and township diagrams at
LEONARD'S.

J. W. Brown is out in the county
canvassing for his election. He can
ask laboring men to support him
with good grace. He is and always
was one of them, and is well qualified
for the office of clerk of circuit court.

Lynch's posing as a friend of the
aboring man comes with mighty
poor grace when it is known, and
backed up by workingmen's affidavits,
that he wanted the workmen of
Antigo to work for a dollar a day,
and that he said it was enough for
any workingman.

Dr. Keith has decided to build a
three story building on his lots near
the Pelican river for the North-western
Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute. He
already has a crew at work on the
foundation. Until it is completed
the rooms on the second floor of the
Cover building will be occupied.
More of this building later.

W. F. Fowdick has moved his har-
ness shop from Covers block to the
store building opposite the Rapids
House on King street. He invites
the citizens of Rhinelander and vicin-
ity to give him a call when in need of
anything in his line, as he keeps a full
and complete stock of harness and
all horse furnishings. Repairing
done neatly and on short notice.

A. J. Perkins, of Medford, whom
the republicans of this assembly dis-
trict will elect next Tuesday, has
been a respected resident of that city
for sixteen years. He is a popular
and worthy gentleman who asks for
votes on the principles he stands for
in national politics, and will give to
Ondeka county the same attention
that he will his own in legislative
duties. He is an honorable man and
will take sides on no question on
which his constituents are divided,
other than to do what a majority of
those to be affected by any legislation
desire. He should go out of Ondeka
county with a good majority.

St. Paul, Oct. 23, 1892.
This is to certify that I have this
day sold to Dr. C. D. McIndoe the ex-
clusive lease for Ondeka Co., Wis., to
operate my new method for painless
filling.
O. E. HALE, D. D. S.

So much has been said and written
with regard to the recent discoveries
of iron near here, that a great deal of
interest is taken by outside parties,
and a number of mining men have
not only looked over the land but
have attempted to secure either deed
or option to it. A number of local
business men went out to the place
last week to look over the reported
finds and indications, and while there
was not a mining expert in the party
all the indications which explorers
and mine hunters are looking for are
there. A magnetic needle test was
made by a mining captain from the
Gogebic range, and it showed a vein
of ore running east from the find for
several miles. Some of the many
specimens which have been taken out
have been sent away for testing and
are all reported as containing iron
ore in excellent paying quantities.
The vein is within a few feet of the
surface and could be shoveled onto a
car like dirt. The question of the
vein's extent has been passed upon
by a number of experts, and they
unanimously pronounce it similar to
the big Colby mine of the Gogebic
range. The land on which the mine
is located was homesteaded by Matt
Stapleton. He sold a half interest in
the land to A. W. Brown, and two-
eighths to James Thompson and Dr.
Daniels, both of this city. The fact
that iron was on this land has been
known for many years. Mine ex-
plorers located it there as long ago
as '80, and the land was repeatedly
sought by different parties, but al-
ways without success, as it was a
part of the water reserve government
hold, and could be secured only by
special proclamation of the president,
until all of it was brought into mar-
ket two years ago. Since the recent
excitement in regard to the mine a
number of these efforts to secure the
whole or an interest in the land have
been renewed, but the owners have
refused to give even a conditional
option on any of it. The present
owners will soon organize a com-
pany, all of the stock of which will
be held by them, and next spring they
will begin operating and shipping
ore. What the result of this mine's
location near here will be is hard to
say, but one thing is certain—the
men who own it have secured the
best advice as to amount and quality
of ore which can be obtained, and
they have plenty of money to operate
and develop the claim. They could
today dispose of a large amount of
stock and secure plenty of money
from outsiders to operate the mine,
but they will hold it all here. The
adjoining land is, of course, likely to
be as valuable, especially that which
lies east of it to Shepard's Lake.
The shipping of ore next spring will
bring to Rhinelander another sub-
stantial boom in both population
and business. The beauty of the
thing is that the men who own and
will operate the mine are men who
are already greatly interested in
Rhinelander and its advancement,
and the fact that they are to control
it makes the benefit doubly sized and
doubly good.

Wanted
A girl to do general house work.
Mrs. D. B. STEVENS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Wausau, Wis.,
Oct. 20, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following
named settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court of Oneida Co.,
at Rhinelander, Wis., on Dec. 12, 1892, viz:
Charles R. Gove, H. E. No. 6461, for Lot 2,
Sec. 11, and lots 3, 4 and 5, Sec. 12, T. 38 N.
R. 11 E. He names the following witnesses to
prove his continuous residence upon and cul-
tivation of said land, viz: Dana W. Joslin,
George Dean, Ben Kennedy, John M. Loomis,
all of Rhinelander, Wis.
E. B. SANDERS, Register.

IN MUNICIPAL COURT.
ONEIDA COUNTY,
TOWN OF PELICAN.

To CHARLES MILLER—
You are hereby notified that a sum-
mons and garnishee has been issued
against you and your property gar-
nished to satisfy the demand of
James Lamonty. Now, unless you
shall appear before Paul Browne,
municipal judge in and for said coun-
ty, at his office in said town, on the
17th day of November, A. D. 1892, at
10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment
will be rendered against you and
your property sold to pay the debt.
JAMES LAMONTY, Plaintiff.

Petition for Laying out Co. Highway.
Notice is hereby given that the
County Board of Supervisors of Oneida
Co. will meet at the office of the Co.
Clerk in the village of Rhinelander in
said county on the 17th day of Oct.,
1892, at 8 p. m., to decide upon a
petition to lay out a county road in
the towns of Hazelhurst and Pelican,
as follows:

Record of survey of highway in
township No. 38 N ranges 6 and 7 E,
township No. 37 N ranges 7 and 8 E,
township No. 36 N range 8 E, town-
ship No. 35 N range 9 E. Commenced
Aug. 22, 1892, completed Sept. 12,
1892, by Daniel Graham, Co. Surveyor.
Assistants, Finn Lawler, chairman,
James Lawler, Ax. Nem., Wm. Ken-
nedy, Ax. Mem., Lou Denton, chair-
man.

Township No. 38 N, range 6 E,
in section 10, commenced on the sec-
tion line between sections three (3)
and ten (10), 1705 links east of the
north 1/2 post of section ten, thence S
42° 15' min E, Vermer reading at 5°
E, 2.36 to angle post No. 1. S 17°
E, 6.59 to angle post No. 2. S 32°
W 4.01 to angle post No. 3. S 7° W
6.84 to angle post No. 4. S 1° W

2.48 to angle post No 5. S 24° E 2.07
to angle post No 6. S 15° E 3.71 to
angle post No 7. S 17° W 4.98 to
angle post No 8. S 17° 30 min E 2.78
to angle post No 9. S 33° E 8.41 to
angle post No 10. S 59° 30 min E
19.90 to angle post No 11. S 35° E
6.61 to angle post No 12. S 7° E
6.53 to angle post No 13. S 28° 30
min E 4.02 to angle post No 14. S
62° E 3.11 to angle post No 15. S 1°
30 min W 5.38 to angle post No 16.
S 68° E 2.87 to section line between
sections ten (10) and eleven (11), 926
links north of the SE corner of section
ten (10).

IN SECTION 11.
6.17 to angle post No 1. S 64° 30
min E 3.98 to Lake Kathrine, angle
post No 2. S 62° E 2.40 across lake.
2.78 to angle post No 3. S 86° E
3.74 to angle post No 4. S 42° E
7.68 to section line between sections
11 and 14; 1928 links west of the S 1/2
post of section eleven (11); thence
east on section line between sections
11 and 14, Var. 3° E. 19.28 to S 1/2
post section eleven (11). 21.44 to
open marsh wet. 25.80 across marsh,
17 rods and 4 feet. 60.71 to section
corner to sections 11, 12, 13 and 14.
Thence east on section line between
sections 12 and 13, Var. 4° E. 40.00
to S 1/2 post of section 12. 69.50 to
angle post No. 1.

IN SECTION 13.
S 55° E 13.33 to range line between
ranges six (6) and seven (7), 760 links
south of the northeast corner of sec-
tion 13. Township No 38d range 7 e.

SECTION 18.
S 45° E 6.50 to angle post No 1.
S 66° 30' E 6.02 " " 2.
S 78° 30' E 2.21 " " 3.
S 51° 30' E 2.04 " " 4.
S 27° 30' E 10.36 " " 5.
S 82° 30' E 2.64 " " 6.
S 49° E 3.08 " " 7.
S 82° 30' E 12.94 " " 8.
S 24° E 9.78 " " 9.
S 57° E 2.97 " " 10.
S 61° 30' E 12.50 " " 11.
S 45° E 19.46 to angle post No 12, in-
tersecting old 101 road.

N 35° 30' E 9.64 to angle post No 13.
S 8° 30' E 2.40 to angle post No 14.
S 62° E 4.83 to section line between
sections 17 and 18, 332 links south of
the east 1/2 post of section 18.

IN SECTION 17.
6.00 angle post No 1.
N 15° 15' E 3.20 to angle post No 2
S 62° E 6.55 to angle post No 3
N 47° E 3.50 do do 4
N 73° E 3.80 do do 5
N 38° 30' E 5.03 do do 6
N 65° 30' E 4.23 do do 7
N 61° 45' E 8.51 do do 8
N 58° E 6.35 do do 9
N 88° E 5.30 do do 10
N 66° 30' E 5.32 do do 11
N 77° 30' E 6.83 do do 12
N 65° 30' E 6.78 do do 13
N 11° 30' E 1.98 do do 14
N 55° 30' E 5.10 do do 15
N 61° E 3.92 do do 16
N 80° 30' E 3.71 do do 17
N 38° E 5.25 do do 18
N 16° 30' E 4.51 do do 19

S 85° E 9.07 to section line between
sections 16 and 17, 2.26 links south of
Meander post on Carr lake.

IN SECTION 16.
11.56 to angle post No 1
S 65° E 12.78 to angle post No 2
N 69° E 1.77 do do 3
S 82° E 4.75 do do 4
S 45° E 10.65 do do 5
N 85° E 3.97 do do 6
N 61° E 6.52 do do 7
S 85° E 9.08 do do 8
S 50° E 10.97 to angle post No 9, to open
marsh between two lakes, 6.80 across
marsh, 8.60 to angle post No 10
S 76° 30' E 2.30 to angle post No 11
S 43° E 11.12 to angle post No 12
S 15° E 7.38 to angle post No 13
S 43° E 9.07 to angle post No 14.
N 45° 30 min E 10.20 to section line
between section fifteen (15) and sixteen
(16); 1524 links North of Meander
post on north side of lake.

IN SECTION 15.
13.67 to angle post No. 1.
S 82° 30' E 13.67 angle post No. 2
S 59° E 19.93 angle post No. 3
S 72° 30' E 7.38 " " 4
S 50° 30' E 5.32 " " 5
S 64° 30' E 4.91 " " 6
S 10° 15' E 11.44 " " 7
S 47° E 4.88 " " 8
S 16° 30' E 10.10 to section line be-
tween section fifteen (15) and twenty-
two (22); 14 chains east of the south
1/2 post of section fifteen (15).
3.53 angle post No. 1.

IN SECTION 22.
S 34° W 5.21 angle post No. 2
S 30° 30' E 12.77 angle post " 3. To
Eagle River and Merrill road.
S 6° E 14.52 angle post No. 4
S 15° E 5.11 " " 5
S 30° W 23.50 " " 6
S 13° 15' W 24.61 " " 7
S 31° 15' W 10.10 " " 8
S 65° W 3.19 " " 9
S 39° W 7.81 to section line between
section twenty-two (22) and twenty-
seven (27); 8 chains west of the south
1/2 post of section twenty-two (22).

IN SECTION 27.
8.10 angle post No. 1
S 46° 30' W 18.74 angle post No. 2
do 41° 30' W 7.07 do do 3
do 50° W 8.06 do do 4
do 109° W 5.56 do do 5
do 119° 30' E 5.76 do do 6
Leave Eagle River and Merrill road.
S 50° E 6.48 angle post No. 7
do 24° 30' E 7.55 do do 8
do 37° 30' E 5.36 do do 9
do 49° E 4.65 do do 10
do 20° E 1.85 do do 11
do 32° 30' W 4.19 do do 12
do 6° 30' E 3.79 do do 13
do 53° E 3.59 do do 14
do 53° E 1.92 do do 15
do 72° 30' E 4.77 do do 16
do 34° E 5.71 do do 17
do 73° 30' E 8.89 do do 18
do 11° E 7.52 to section line between
sections twenty-seven (27) and thirty-
four (34) 329 links east of the S 1/2 post of
section twenty-seven (27).

IN SECTION 34.
8.73 angle post No. 1.
S 10° E 7.94 angle post No. 2
do 55° E 6.47 do do 3
do 5° E 6.38 do do 4
do 68° E 5.61 do do 5
do 77° E 7.00 do do 6
do 56° 30' E 5.68 do do 7
do 20° E 6.51 do do 8
do 70° 30' E do do 9
do 15° E 5.31 do do 10
do 35° E 7.90 do do 11
do 39° E 11.93 do do 12
do 5° E 2.82 do do 13

do 50° 30' E 00 60 to section line be-
tween sections thirty-four (34) and
thirty-five (35); 2150 links north of the
s. e. corner of section thirty-four (34)

IN SECTION 35.
3.78 angle post No. 1
N 81° E 4.22 angle post do 2
S 46° 30' E 5.55 do do 3
S 8° 30' E 3.64 do do 4
S 43° 30' E 4.54 do do 5
S 1° E 7.56 do do 6
S 39° E 3.14 do do 7
S 50° E 3.94, to township line be-
tween townships thirty-seven (37)
and thirty-eight (38) north, range
seven (7) east. 20.30 links west of the
S 1/2 post of section thirty-five (35).

TOWNSHIP 37 N, RANGE 7 E, SECTION 2.
4.22 angle post No 1
S 17° E 4.34 angle post No 2
S 13° W 6.51 do do 3
S 34° 30' E 5.56 do do 4
S 15° E 7.26 do do 5
S 28° E 7.47 do do 6
S 45° E 27.71 do do 7
S 24° E 5.20 do do 8
S 58° E 20.46 do do 9
S 52° E 8.49 do do 10
S 43° E 9.15 do do 11
S 36° E 6.78 do do 12
S 60° 30' E 5.43, to section line be-
tween section one (1) and two (2);
820 links north of the se corner of sec-
tion two (2).

IN SECTION 1.
7.00 to angle post No 1
S 48° E 7.50 to angle post No 2
S 16° 30' E 1.72 to section line be-
tween sections one (1) and twelve
(12), 8 chains east of the sw corner of
section one (1).

IN SECTION 12.
6.33 to angle post No 2
S 23° 30' E 13.06 to angle post No 2
S 33° E 20.95 to angle post No 3
S 36° E 15° E 8.55 do do 4
S 100° E 10.97 to angle post No 5
S 26° W 4.31 do do 6
S 129° 30' 10.83 do do 7
S 59° E 8.85 do do 8
S 28° 30' E 9.26 do do 9
S 189° 15' E 7.24 to section line between
sections twelve (12) and thirteen (13); 2550
links west of the se corner of section twelve
(12).

IN SECTION 13.
10.26 to angle post No 1
S 37° 30' E 17.07 to angle post No 2
S 49° E 15.49 do do 3
S 30° W 13.44 do do 4
S 23° 30' W 4.47 do do 5
S 31° 30' W 8.72 do do 6
S 2° E 2.76 do do 7
S 17° 30' E 6.12 do do 8
S 87° E 6.79 do do 9
S 13° E 4.41 to range line between ranges
seven (7) and eight (8); 2300 chains north of
the se corner of section thirteen (13)

SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 37, RANGE 8 E.
6.33 to angle post No 1
S 27° E 7.74 to angle post No 2
S 41° E 30° E 10.78 to angle post No 3
S 52° 30' E 11.69 to section line between
sections eighteen (18) and nineteen (19); 1211
links west of the S 1/2 post of section eighteen
(18) thence east on the section line between
sections 18 and 19, Var. 4° E
12.11 to S 1/2 post of section 18
13.70 to angle post No 4
S 60° E 6.85 to angle post No 5
S 71° E 7.67 to angle post No 6
S 82° E 1.48 to section line between sec-
tions 18 and 19, 307 links east of the mean-
der corner on east side of lake.

IN SECTION 19.
15.95 to angle post no 1
S 62° E 7.70 to angle post no 2
S 67° E 8.86 to section line between sec-
tions 19 and 20, 660 links south of the north
east corner of section 19

IN SECTION 20.
10.44 to angle post no 1
S 72° E 5.56 to angle post no 2
S 29° E 3.83 do do 3
S 36° W 5.10 do do 4
S 26° 30' E 6.55 do do 5
S 11° 30' E 1.96 do do 6
S 4° E 7.87 do do 7
S 71° 30' E 7.72 do do 8
S 65° E 30° E 6.68 do do 9
S 65° E 2.90 to creek 37 links wide, runs
nw. 13 1/2 to angle post no 10
S 88° E 11.62 to angle post no 11
S 62° E 9.33 to angle post no 12
S 76° 30' E 11.66 to angle post no 13
S 85° 30' E 9.10 to section line between sec-
tions 20 and 21; 2061 links north of the S 1/2
post of section 20

IN SECTION 21.
6.86 angle post No. 1.
S 58° 30' E 15.14 to angle post No. 2
S 75° E 9.00 to M. L. S. & W. R. R. 12.24;
12.25; angle post No. 3
S 37° 30' E 4.79 to angle post No. 4
S 64° E 11.56 to angle post No. 5
S 54° E 9.26 to do do 6
S 61° 30' E 13.31 do do 7
S 44° 30' E 21.17 do do 8
S 74° E 11.72 do do 9
S 81° 30' E 6.15 do do 10
S 73° 30' E 8.60 to section line between
sections 21 and 28; 13 chains west of the s e
corner of section twenty-one 21

IN SECTION 28.
18.00 angle post no 1
S 63° 30' E 4.00 to section line between
sections 27 and 28, 421 links south of the ne
corner of section 28

IN SECTION 27.
S 51° angle post no 1
S 61° E 3.50 angle post no 2
S 27° 30' E 8.02 angle post no 3
S 60° E 10.79 angle post no 4
S 22° 15' E 5.70 angle post no 5
S 80° E 16.40 to section line between sec-
tions 26 and 27, 3115 links north of the S 1/2
post of section 27

IN SECTION 26.
16.48 angle post no 1
S 68° E 25.53 angle post no 2
S 62° E 12.81 do do 3
S 39° E 6.00 do do 4
S 43° 30' E 11.84 do do 5
S 17° E 5.61 do do 6
S 15° W 11.26 do do 7
S 42° W 73.34 do do 8
S 70° 45' W 00.49, to section line between
sections 26 and 25, 130 links east of the S 1/2
post of section 26

IN SECTION 35.
5.88 angle post no 1
S 11° 20' E 3.33 angle post No. 2
S 32° 30' E 117 to M. L. S. & W. R. R.; 217 to
west end bridge across 4 mile creek; 894 to
east end " " " " " " 7.43 to
angle post No. 3.
S 50° E 2.71 angle post No. 4
S 10° 30' W 7.27 angle post No. 5
S 15° E 8.84 " " 6
S 2° E 15.75 " " 7 and to e and w
1/2 line of section 15, thence east on the east and
west 1/2 line of section 15; 18.67 angle post No. 8
S 40° E 18.77 to section line between sections
35 and 36, 1660 links south of the S 1/2 post of sec-
tion 35. Thence south on section line between
sections 35 and 36, Var. 3° E
S 60 to open marsh wet
10.50 across marsh
S 69 to se corner of section 35, thence east on
town line between sections 1 and 36, Var. 3° E
S 61 to cedar swamp
40.15 to S 1/2 post of sec 36, Var. 4° 30' E
44.43 leave cedar swamp
49.58 to tamarac and cedar swamp
54.93 leave tamarac swamp
77.43 to tamarac swamp
79.98 to township corner of townships 36 and
37, ranges 8 and 9 e, and being the termina-
tion of within described highway. Whole
distance 1912 chains.
Signed, CYRUS C. YARNEY,
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Oneida Co.
Dated this 13th day of Sept., 1892

The Finest Stock of
COOK STOVES HEATING
In Rhinelander at the Hardware Store of
M. H. GREENLEY.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's Clothing
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Harrigan Bros. & Co.
have secured the ex-
clusive sale of this
noted Flour where it
can be had at prices
no greater than those
charged for inferior
grades. The highest
awards have been given
Gold Medal Flour
manufactured by the
Washburn Crosby Co.
Sold by Harrigan Bros
& Co., W. S. Jewell,
Martin & Co., T. Sol-
berg, Holmes & Husen,
Rhinelander, Wis. . . .

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,
CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

LADIES
Look Here!
We have just opened up an elegant new line of
STORM SERGES in narrow and wide wale.
These are very fashionable and make stylish
dresses. Colors, Navy Blue, Reds and Greens.
CLOAKS
—AND—
FURS!
We are receiving daily. If you will call in
and look them over we will only be too glad to
show them to you. The Prices are right.
GENTLEMEN
Do you want an overcoat? We have them in
all fashionable shades and makes. You will
save money on them if you purchase now. We
also have a dandy new line of Square Cut
Suits, very nobly. Come and look them over.
We are making SPECIAL PRICES on Shoes
for TWO WEEKS. It will pay you to buy
them now.
CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.,
Great Bargain Dry Goods and Clothing House

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

The west-bound passenger train on the Frisco road was wrecked by a broken rail 1 mile east of Phillipsburg, Mo., and baggage man Albert Dickerson and News Agent Floyd Harwood were killed and twenty persons were injured.

CLEMENT M. CEMMING, a New York stock broker, failed for \$200,000; assets, \$30,000.

The remains of Emil F. Dreier, the Danish consul to Chicago, who died on board the steamship Hecla, were cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

The secret service division at Washington has discovered a counterfeit of the new issue of the two-dollar silver certificate, 1886, check letter B2223, W. S. Rosecrans register, James Hyatt treasurer.

The railroad record was broken by the empire express on the New York Central. The run from Rochester to Buffalo, sixty-nine miles, was made in seventy-one minutes, and for ten minutes a speed of ninety miles per hour was attained.

The death of Mrs. Harrison is the thirteenth in President Harrison's private and official household since the beginning of his administration.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS, the governor of Utah, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says that polygamy in the territory is on the decline.

The rules adopted by the national commission of the world's fair say that the exposition shall be open for the admission of visitors during the six months commencing May 1 and ending October 30, 1893, on each day of the week except Sunday, and that the gates shall be opened to the public at 8 o'clock a. m. and closed at 7 p. m.

A fire which started from cigarettes thrown by boys destroyed many buildings in Hummelstown, Pa.

S. J. ZEIGLER, a prominent New Orleans merchant, failed for \$110,000; assets, \$300,000.

The city of Ashland, Ky., was flooded with counterfeit quarters of the design of 1892.

Eight writers, representing an association of twenty American authors, met in New York and organized a co-operative association to be known as "The Syndicate of Associated Authors."

The stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company in session in New York unanimously voted to increase the capital stock \$10,000,000, making a total of \$100,000,000.

The receipts of wheat at the eight primary western markets for the first sixteen weeks of the current crop year aggregate 119,000,000 bushels, against 95,000,000 for the corresponding time last year.

TEX coal mines north of Denver, Col., have entered into a combination.

A city court at Albany, N. Y., holds that a Burmese cannot become a citizen of the United States because he is neither a white alien nor an alien of African nativity, nor a person of African descent.

In a fire which destroyed the stable and residence of F. E. Duncan at Chico, Cal., the stallion Duncan Wilkes, valued at \$10,000, was burned to death.

While working in the air chamber of a steel caisson near Alton, Ill., three unknown men were smothered to death.

MOUNTAIN fires in the vicinity of Tower City, Pa., were destroying thousands of acres of valuable timber.

LAWLESSNESS was increasing at Homestead, Pa., not a day passing without assaults upon non-union workmen, and it was thought the town would be placed under martial law.

THERE was a heavy fall of snow in the Catskill mountains in New York.

The new return postal cards have been placed on sale at the post offices throughout the United States.

A. B. COLLEY and his wife and Curtis Goldard and John E. Glasner were asphyxiated by gas in Chicago.

JOHN SHANNON and his wife and two children were burned to death in a fire at Cleveland, O.

TWENTY-one persons, mostly firemen, were nearly suffocated by smoke during a fire in the cellar of a leather establishment at Pittsburgh, Pa.

In a railway wreck at Palos, Ala., Engineer Harry Monroe and Fireman William Church were instantly killed.

Two men, Joseph Koozitz and Henry Flowers, who were trying to extinguish flames at Lima, O., fell into a fire and were roasted to death.

A FIRE in the Chinese quarters in San Francisco destroyed eight buildings and contents. Loss, \$100,000.

HENRY IRVING, a desperate burglar, was sentenced at Houston, Tex., to seventy-four years' imprisonment.

SEVEN couples eloped from Kentucky in one day and were married by Justice Keigwin at Jeffersonville, Ind.

STAMBOUL has secured the world's stallion record, trotting a mile at Stockton, Cal., in 2:08 1/2, beating Palo Alto's record one-quarter second.

THE wheat yield of Ohio this season is placed at 40,000,000 bushels, being short of last year's crop about 5,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 bushels of the crop of last year is still in the producers' hands.

CAPT. PORTER of the United States secret service, says there is abroad one of the finest two-dollar counterfeits ever executed. The bill is a Hancock certificate of the issue of 1882, check letter D.

DURING a fire at Clarksville, Mo., that caused a loss of \$80,000, Thomas Crowley and William Schmitt were crushed to death by a falling wall while fighting the flames.

A FIRE in the Coker block at Cleveland, O., caused the Koblitz Bros., rag warehousemen, a loss of \$100,000. Two girls perished in the flames.

Eight negroes on trial at Chester-town, Md., for the murder of Dr. Hill were declared guilty.

FLAMES that started in the second floor of the American Sugar Refinery Company coopershop in Jersey City, N. J., caused a loss of \$209,000.

ROWENA, a 2-year-old Palo Alto filly, made a mile against time in 2:18 1/4 at Stockton, Cal., being the fastest mile ever made by a 2-year-old filly.

THE favoring extract house of E. W. Gillett & Co. in Chicago was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

MRS. TINA MORRINGS and her 9-year-old son were instantly killed by a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train at Hawthorne, Ill.

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has refused to pay \$100,000 insurance on the life of William M. Runk, of Philadelphia, who committed suicide.

Mrs. ELIZABETH STENOER's barn near Naperville, Ill., was burned, and twenty-three cattle and seven horses perished in the flames.

Mrs. HARRISON's portrait, to be painted by an artist not yet selected, has been provided for by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, and will be sent to adorn the gallery in the white house.

Mrs. PETER MINOR, aged 38, living at Ogden, Mich., gave birth to her seventeenth child. She has been married eighteen years.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 28th aggregated \$1,174,159,123, against \$1,181,692,738 the previous week. The decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 1.5.

THREE men were killed and three others were badly injured by an explosion at a nitro-glycerine factory near Lima, O.

In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 28th numbered 187, against 220 the preceding week and 255 for the corresponding time last year.

THE annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance union opened at Denver with an address by the president, Miss Willard.

TWO FIRMS which occurred within an hour in the heart of the city of Cleveland, O., caused a loss of \$250,000, the loss of one life and the serious injury of half a dozen persons.

FIVE men were probably fatally scalded and burned by the bursting of a steam pipe in the Webster manufacturing works in Chicago.

FIRE in the dome of the great machinery hall on the world's fair grounds in Chicago caused a loss of \$5,000, and for a time the entire building was threatened.

A FIRE that started in the Union Oil Company's store in Milwaukee spread until the lower part of the Third ward, including much of the most extensive wholesale district, was burned over, causing a loss of nearly \$7,000,000. The insurance was estimated at \$2,500,000. Several lives were lost and at least 1,500 persons were homeless.

MANAGER paced a half mile on the track at Independence, Ia., in 1:00 1/2.

REPORTS from Wyoming say that the cattlemen's war yet smolders, and that the situation is critical.

THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has made a contract with the Adams Express Company by which the latter will occupy all the lines on that system on and after January 1.

The number of trials by general court martial during the year in the army, as shown in the report of the acting judge advocate general, was 2,000, of which number 1,817 resulted in conviction.

A SCOW loaded with provisions for a lumber camp at Big Bay, Mich., was wrecked on Lake Michigan and six men were drowned.

A RUNAWAY car on an incline plane at Mapleton, Pa., ran into passengers at the Pennsylvania railroad station, killing Archie Dill, William Temple and John Barclay.

DURING a quarrel at Ashland, Ky., George Cook, aged 13, fatally stabbed Vernon Taylor, aged 12.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CAROLINE LAVINA SCOTT HARRISON, the wife of President Harrison, died in Washington at 1:49 a. m. on the 28th, aged nearly 57 years. Mrs. Harrison met death with the patience and resignation of a devout Christian, and her last hours were comparatively free from pain. Consumption was the cause of her death. Mr. Harrison and other members of the family were at her bedside when she died.

"AGONY" BALDY, Indiana's oldest woman, celebrated her 103d birthday at her home in Terre Haute, where she has lived since 1819.

ASABEL THORNDIKE died near Muncie, Ind., aged 99 years, 10 months and 5 days. He had resided in one voting precinct since 1825 and was a republican.

THE Indiana supreme court rendered a decision declaring unconstitutional the registration law which was made to apply chiefly to commercial travelers and residents of the state absent in the employ of the government.

VITAL RECHIE, of Rochester, N. Y., celebrated his 95th birthday. He was born in Nicolet, Can., October 25, 1791.

PROF. WILLIAM SWINTON, aged 60, the well-known author of school books, dropped dead at his home in New York city of apoplexy.

ALLEN SPINKS, a colored man, died in Hamilton county, Ind., aged 105 years.

GEN. JAMES W. TUTTLE, the hero of Fort Donelson, died at Casa Grande, A. T., of paralysis, aged 69 years.

Mrs. CHRISTINA BORDNER, living near Keokuk, Ia., celebrated her 103d anniversary. She was in good health.

SEN. CONRAD, a fat woman who had been on exhibition in most museums in America, died in Chicago. The body when inclosed in the casket weighed 308 pounds.

THE prohibitionists of the Fourth district of Wisconsin have nominated E. L. Eaton for congress.

REV. WILLIAM J. POTTER, for thirty-three years pastor of the Unitarian church at New Bedford, Mass., has resigned, and his congregation has voted to pay him \$2,000 a year for five years.

DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN died at his home in Oswego, N. Y., aged 75 years. He was a member of the Thirty-eighth congress and took the One Hundred and Tenth regiment to the front in the war of the rebellion as its colonel.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Harrison were held on the 28th in the First Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, the pastor, Rev. M. L. Haines, officiating, after which the body was laid to rest in Crown Hill cemetery. At 5:30 in the afternoon President Harrison and others of the party left for Washington.

FOREIGN.

W. M. COXWAY, an English mountaineer, has succeeded in climbing to the top of one of the peaks of the Hindu Kush range, on the borders of Kashmir, to the height of 23,000 feet.

ADVICES from Chinan Fu, in China, say that in a recent flood over 50,000 persons were drowned and that 1,000,000 would starve to death unless the Chinese government furnished them food from now till next spring.

The two Rodrique brothers and a man named Moloi, South sea pirates, were beheaded at Manila for murdering the crew of a vessel.

A LARGE portion of the village of Sainte Anne de Beaupre, Que., was destroyed by fire.

A BOOKKEEPER of the Deutsche bank in Berlin was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$25,000.

CHOLERA has made its appearance for the first time in Vienna, Austria.

The Crespist forces have captured Barcelona in the state of Hernandez, which completes the subjugation of the adherents of the late government of Venezuela.

By an earthquake in the province of Kutair, Russia, five villages were entirely wiped off the earth.

HUMM LERSE, a master cooper of Bremen, Germany, becoming jealous of his sweetheart, shot and killed her and two other women who tried to prevent the crime and then killed himself.

THOMAS NEILL CROAN confessed in London that from 1874 to 1891, when he was arrested in Chicago, he made a practice of poisoning dissolute girls in Canada.

Six persons were drowned by the wreck of the schooner Annie in Lough Strangford, Ireland.

THOMAS LISTON and his wife, both 74 years old, died within a few hours of each other at Kingston, Ont.

In the recent gale along the Newfoundland coast ten vessels were wrecked and twenty-two lives were lost. At Greenspond the sea unearthed the bodies in two graveyards.

THE Heintz colliery near Berlin, Germany, caught fire, and five miners perished in the flames.

The house of correction at Goelisdorf, Austria, was burned, and twelve inmates perished in the flames.

The British steamer Roumania was wrecked at the mouth of the Arrehio river near Peniche and 110 persons were drowned.

WHILE a ferryboat was crossing the River Douro near Sinfes, Portugal, it capsized, and eleven persons were drowned.

THE Zacatecas (Mexico) observatory reports the discovery of a comet in the constellation of Cancer.

THE steamer Touvre, bound for Bayonne, was wrecked at Penmarch, Finisterre, and seventeen persons were drowned.

EDWARD MANNERS and his daughter committed suicide in London through fear of starvation.

THE Kaiser has refused permission to the German regular military bands to go to the world's fair in Chicago.

LATER.

The Gale on the Lakes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The northwestern gale Friday night and today caused great havoc to shipping and \$1,000,000 worth of property was wrecked on the lakes. Tonight the storm on the lower lakes was less, but on Superior the wind was still blowing a furious gale, accompanied by very heavy snow.

The big steamship of the Lehigh Valley line was sunk off Amherstburg, Ont. Her cargo will be a total loss.

At Manitowish, Mich., the 29th, the schooner Nellie Hammond was sunk by striking the pier while entering the harbor. Her captain, Louis Michaelson, was washed overboard and drowned. The rest of the crew escaped.

It is reported at Port Huron that barges of the steamer George King are aground in St. Clair river. The Wilhelm and consorts are aground at the Indian Church, below Sarnia.

The captain of the steam barge S. C. Clark reports that the gale compelled him to abandon his tow of barges in the vicinity of Charity island, at the mouth of Saginaw bay. The tow consisted of five barges. The fate of the barges has not yet been learned.

The scow Essex is aground off Cheboygan, Mich., and a raft of \$2,000,000 feet of lumber is reported lost.

At Cleveland, O., several vessels were sunk and one steamship washed ashore on the railway tracks.

THE old state line depot at Kansas City, the first railway station erected in Kansas and a landmark to the travelers since 1854, was destroyed by fire the night of the 26th. The loss is \$15,000. Four firemen had a narrow escape by roofs falling on them.

Yet another name has been added to the already long list of deaths in Hyde Park, Ill., from gas asphyxiation. The ninth victim is John C. Reynolds, who was found dead in his room at the Hotel Bernard, the 30th.

AMLEY E. STEVENSON, the democratic candidate for vice president, made public his letter of acceptance, the 30th.

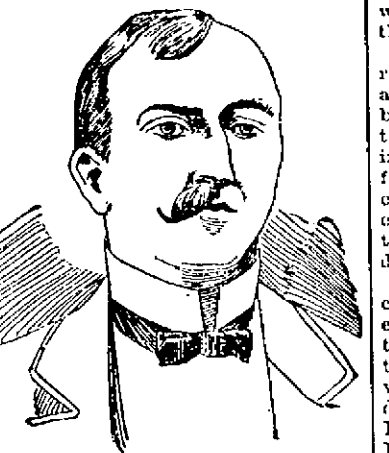
The president and the members of his private and official family, who accompanied him to Indianapolis, returned to the national capitol at 5 o'clock the afternoon of the 29th.

THE Tador Buggy Co., Chicago, was burned out the night of the 29th. Loss, \$150,000.

A FIRE at St. Johnsbury, Vt., the 30th, destroyed property to the amount of \$150,000.

IAMS CASE ON TRIAL.

Pennsylvania Militia Officers Arraigned for Aggravated Assault and Battery. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.—The case of ex-Private W. L. Iams, who was punished by hanging by the thumbs for misconduct and indiscreet utterances on the occasion of the shooting of H. C. Frick, while the militia were doing guard duty at Homestead, against Lieut. Col. J. B. R. Streater, Col. J. L. Hawkins, and



PRIVATE IAMS. (After receiving punishment.)

Assistant Surgeon Grimm, charged with aggravated assault and battery, was called on Thursday. The selection of a jury occupied the morning session of the court. A motion was made to quash the indictment on the ground of no jurisdiction. Judge Porter overruled the motion, but will permit the question to be raised during the trial.

On the day H. C. Frick was shot Private Iams, of the Tenth regiment, which was stationed at Homestead, came out of his tent and gave three cheers "for the man who shot Frick." His remark was overheard by Lieut. Col. Streater and for the offense Iams was first hung up by the thumbs for half an hour and then his head was shaved and he was drummed out of camp. He preferred charges against the officers of the regiment for assault and battery and aggravated assault.

LOST AT SEA.

Many Sailors Perish During Furious Storms Off the Coasts of Great Britain and Newfoundland.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A severe gale is raging along the British coasts. Steamers have been delayed, and fishing craft and other small vessels have been wrecked in the storm. Six persons have been drowned by the wreck of the schooner Annie, in Lough Strangford, Ireland. The Annie plied between Liverpool and towns on the Lough, and was upset by a sudden storm in the shallow waters. The crew made a vain effort to save themselves, but were drowned before help could reach them.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 28.—Details arriving daily show that the gale which raged along the coast recently was very severe. The coast was devastated, and ten vessels are either lost or missing, and twenty-two lives were lost. At Greenspond the sea unearthed the bodies in two graveyards.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

A Mother and Her Son Killed in a Chicago Suburb.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Tina Morrings, 45 years old, who lived at Hawthorne, and her 9-year-old son were run down and instantly killed by a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train at Hawthorne Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Morrings and her son were walking west on the track, when the fast passenger train, in charge of Conductor Babcock, came up behind them. The engineer saw the couple on the track when he was half a mile away and blew his whistle and slightly checked the speed of his train. Just before the mother and son were reached Mrs. Morrings turned and perceived the train. She made a frantic effort to drag her son out of the way, but he was so badly frightened that he attempted to pull his mother in the opposite direction. While they were struggling directly in front of the train they were struck by the pilot of the locomotive and hurled a distance of 50 feet. When picked up both were dead.

ITS VALUE RUBBED AWAY.

Loss of 13 Per Cent. by Abrasion in \$15,000 Worth of Gold.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A remarkable example of the loss of gold by abrasion has come to the notice of the customs officials. George W. Sheldon & Co. sent \$15,000 in gold to the collector to pay duties. The amount was in equal amounts, made up of \$5, \$10 and \$20 pieces. The teller found that the coin footed up all right taken at its face value and it was sent over to the sub-treasury. Word came back to the collector that the \$15,000 in gold was \$1,925 short weight and that the deficit would have to be made up before a receipt would be issued. Examination proved that the coin had been abraded to that extent—nearly 13 per cent. Sheldon & Co. at once notified the paying bank and a gold certificate for the amount lacking was sent to Collector Clark.

A Valuable Gift.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 28.—David Dudley Field, the great constitutional and international lawyer of New York, has donated through his friend and associate, Hon. John Randolph Tucker, his entire library to the Washington and Lee university in which Mr. Tucker is professor of international and constitutional law. It consists of over 1,000 volumes.

Homestead Strike Not Off.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The telegraphed statement that the Homestead strike had been declared off turns out to be a hoax.

AT REST.

The Remains of Mrs. Harrison Placed in the Tomb at Indianapolis—Services at the Church and Cemetery.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—It is over at last. All that is yet mortal of Caroline Scott Harrison is lying at rest in the silent cemetery of Crown Hill, and her place will know her no more.

The elegantly equipped special conveying the party arrived here at 9:30 o'clock, promptly on schedule time, and was greeted by thousands of sympathetic friends.

The president's grief was generally respected and nearly all the men in attendance removed their hats and bowed their heads when he passed through the station, leading his sorrowing family to the carriages provided for them. A delay of half an hour was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of floral emblems that typified the love and devotion of hundreds of friends.

Everything being in readiness the casket was lifted and slowly and reverently the cortege moved out through the sheds, through the union station to the carriages in waiting. The casket was borne by John B. Elam, the president's law partner, Judge Woods, Hon. E. B. Marquette, Gen. Lew Wallace, Dr. Allen and T. P. Haughey.

In front of the pall bearers were Judge Niblack and W. P. Fishback, and in the rear Moses G. McClain and John R. Elder, and following them the sorrowing relatives and the president's official family. The carriages proceeded directly to the church, which was a thing of beauty in its somber and graceful decorations.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity. As the coffin was carried up the aisle and deposited in front of the chancel the organ pealed forth a soft melody. The choir then sang "Lead, Kindly Light" with beautiful effect and Dr. Haines offered a short invocation and read a selection from the Scriptures. The text of the sermon was: "Therefore comfort one another with these words."

A stillness as of death pervaded the sacred edifice while the minister dwelt upon the beauties and happiness of a Christian life, but when, in low and trembling tones, he eulogized and touchingly spoke directly of her who had passed away and recounted her manifold virtues, many of his hearers were moved to tears and sounds of subdued sobbing pervaded the church. The president sat with his hand bowed upon his breast, and several times the twitching of the muscles indicated how difficult was his effort to retain his composure. There was a momentary pause after the pastor had concluded his discourse, and his place was then taken by Rev. Dr. N. A. Hyde, of the Congregationalist denomination, who delivered the prayer.

Once again the voice of the singers broke the silence. By the president's special desire another favorite selection of his wife's: "One Sweetly Solenn Thought," had been chosen with which to close the services. Softly, from amid the shrubbery, a requiem borne upon the air and penetrating with a softening influence to every heart, came the melodious strains.

When the last of the funeral party had been escorted to their carriages the cortege moved slowly to Crown Hill cemetery. With but few exceptions all of the private residences along the boulevard displayed emblems of mourning. The cemetery was reached shortly before 1 o'clock and the cortege passed under the magnificent stone arches and proceeded along the drive to the western boundary of the city of the dead until it reached the slope of a beautiful spot surrounded with palms. Here was the newly made grave. Women's hands had lined it with beautiful flowers whose fragrance filled the air. Once again and for the last time the casket was lifted from the hearse. The mourners gathered around the grave and the spectators, of whom there were not less than a thousand, massed themselves in the rear. A passage of Scripture was read by Dr. Hyde, a final prayer and benediction pronounced by Pastor Haines, and all that is mortal of Caroline Scott Harrison was lowered to its resting place, there to sleep until the dead are awakened by the last trumpet. For a moment the executive of the nation looked down into the open grave where he was about to leave the dearest treasure of his high life. Then with moist eyes and bowed head he slowly turned away.

President Harrison and the immediate members of his family were driven from the cemetery direct to the residence of R. S. McKee, where he rested and afterward partook of luncheon. Throughout the trying ordeal the bereaved husband bore himself with remarkable fortitude and his effort toward self-control was communicated to the ladies of the party, enabling them to maintain some degree of composure. The funeral party left on its return to Washington at 5:30 p. m.

Just before his departure the president gave the press a note to the public, of which the following is a copy:

"My dear old friends and neighbors: I cannot leave you without saying that the tender and gracious sympathy which you have today shown for me and for my children, and much more the touching evidence you have given of your love for the dear wife and mother, have deeply moved our hearts. We yearn to tarry with you and to rest near the hallowed spot where your loving hands have laid our dead, but the little grandchildren which I am wondering silence for our return and rest our care, and some public business will not longer wait upon my sorrow. May a gracious God keep and bless you all. Most gratefully yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Cabinet Members to Speak.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—It is learned that the members of the cabinet held an informal meeting Friday night at the Denison hotel for the purpose of deciding upon a course of action with regard to their participation in the political campaign. As a result of their deliberations it was decided that Secretary Rusk should speak in Wisconsin, Secretary Noble in Missouri, Attorney General Miller in West Virginia, Postmaster General Wanamaker in Pennsylvania and Secretary Charles Foster in Ohio. Secretary Elkins will also speak in West Virginia.

POLYGAMY ON THE DECLINE.

So Says Gov. Thomas, of Utah, in His Annual Report—The Question of Adultery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Arthur L. Thomas, the governor of Utah, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says that polygamy in the territory is on the decline. He says he does not believe that any polygamous marriages have taken place during the year with the consent or permission of the Mormon leaders, and it is his conviction that there is a sincere intention on the part of the Mormon people not to approve or sanction polygamous marriages in the future. He says that it is to be regretted that the sincerity of a whole people seeking to accomplish a great reform should be placed under suspicion by the acts of a few, but such is the case. It is sure to be some time, and may be years, before the practice of unlawful cohabitation will entirely cease. In regard to the admission of Utah as a state Gov. Thomas says:

"It is my opinion, having due consideration for the wishes and feelings of all, that between the two great elements of the population, Mormon and non-Mormon, no sympathy of feeling and harmony of purpose does not exist which is so essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people under statehood, yet it would be an act unworthy the justice of a great government to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the men who in Utah have always upheld its authority and obeyed its laws."

HONOR LUTHER'S MEMORY.

Impressive Ceremonies to Attend the Re-consecration of the Church at Wittenberg.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—A grand feature of the rededication of the Luther Memorial church at Wittenberg, which takes place on October 31, will be the procession into the church through the door to which Luther nailed his celebrated theses against the doctrine of indulgences. In this procession will be Emperor William and the other sovereign princes of Germany, and it promises to be a spectacle of great splendor. Trumpeters will be stationed in the steeple of the church, and as the procession crosses the historic threshold they will play "Ein Feste Burg."

The supreme Protestant council of Prussia has ordered that memorial sermons be preached in all the pulpits within its jurisdiction on Sunday next. The greater part of the cost of restoring the church has been borne by Emperor William. At the consecration ceremonies there will be present representatives of all foreign Protestant sovereigns, who will take part in the grand procession. The duke of York, heir presumptive to the throne of Great Britain, will represent Queen Victoria.

SHOT DEAD IN HIS CHAIR.

W. G. Vial, Once a Minister in the South, Killed by a Doctor.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 26.—Dr. H. Jones, a prominent physician, on Tuesday shot and killed W. G. Vial at ex-confederate headquarters. Tuesday was confederate day of the Texas fair. A great crowd, including Gen. Reagan, Ross, Harrel and Mrs. Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, were present. Capt. Vial was in the room of the confederate headquarters writing at a table at 9:30 o'clock, when Dr. Jones appeared and without a word of warning shot Vial in the right temple, killing him instantly. Vial's head fell over on the table and presented a sad sight to his fellow ex-confederates. Jones was arrested and placed in jail.

Two years ago Vial was a prominent Methodist preacher at Waxahatchie and was afterward expelled from the church and ministry and also from the masonic order for adultery and efforts to seduce a young lady whom he had just baptized. Since then he has been in real estate and railroad booming at Fort Worth and Dallas. Jones is an Alabamian. He said he killed Vial because of his wife.

The Democrat-Win.

Grover Cleveland will be the president, by the grace of reputation. He has carried New Illinois, Wisconsin, a few dozen in the south, and enough more to make a man dizzy who has expected the truth for the past month. The grocery cracker barrel through the columns of an imbecile press. The result, while a little unanimous than was looked for, not entirely unexpected by those who watched the steady decline in republican strength for the few years, owing to continued growing disaffection among grunted officer seekers. Perhaps the greatest help which the democrat could have received came through the Minneapolis convention. Hart's nomination against Blaine, an undeniable public sentiment for did not only estrange thousands of votes from the rank and file, it also actually drove the smartest politicians in the party out of the ring ranks and put the campaign in the hands of not only inexperienced but impracticable politicians, have shown the country that were incapable of the job they were in Wisconsin the result shows the German vote, which was out of the party two years ago remained out. In this section vote is not changed much from years ago. The result in Illinois nothing but the same school. The republicans of these two were unfortunate in being of right side of a question when Germans thought they were of wrong side. But democracy wins its victories in that way. York state was expected to go oeratic. With a perfect organization such as Tammany in charge, an leaders on the republican side.

OLD BROUGHTIN VOTE

A Faithful Stage Horse That Couldn't Stand the Whip.

This is a story of a horse and a man. That it possesses in large measure the merit of truthfulness is not the fault of the writer.

"Yuh couldn't hev him at no price," said Gilmer & Salisbury's superintendent, "only the company's going to pull off this route. It sure seems like sellin' my own father to sell Ole Banjo, but yuh kin hev him for two hundred even plunks. More'n that, the game don't perceive less'n yuh hire Banjo's Bob for his hostler."

On the way back from Helena, as we sat in the cupola of a caboose, looking out over our trainload of horses, Banjo's Bob told me of his namesake.

"He ain't much for party, Banjo ain't, but he's gosh awful for good. For twenty year now I've had him in my string, an' he ain't a day older in his feelin's than he was in '65 down in Kansas. He's that proud-spirited I reckon he'd die right ther if he felt the whip. Twict Ole Banjo an' me had a race with Injuns. Onet down on the Niobrary they hed my station held up for twelve hours, an' me a-peckin' away with my Sharp 50-153, an' myinglin' lead with their carcasses minglin' free, an' then led to make a break fer it with Ole Banjo. I jest five him the word, an' he went through them Comanches like a hunter's teeth through a buffer hump. I got this finger shot off, an' Ole Banjo bet makes him look ez though he was waller-forked. The Injuns chased us twenty mile, but they couldn't ketch Ole Banjo. His head an' tail was up, an' he jest natchully set the yearth on fire. I sure set a heap of store by that loss. Another time I was hostler at an eatin' station on the Cheyenne route to the Black Hills, an' the Sioux rot over there on a scalpin' tower. Ole Banjo was nigh led-hoss in a six team of the unbusted broncos, yet ever was strung out ahead of a sage. Well, sir, one day we heard the lickety-cluck of the stage wheels about an hour before time, an' we nowed from the way the clucks was comin' so frequent that somethin' as the matter. In another minute ere she come around a little butte, le Banjo jest a-pawin' the air on a vel trot, an' all the broncos on a dead an. They wa'n't no driver on the box, an' Ole Banjo jest started a-circlin' and the station an' milled 'em till they come to a stop right in front of the door. That's on the dead thiev' years. I hain't tryin' to run no wheezin' on yuh, fer I learned him that trick ay back in the sixties. When the coach stopped we seen the driver in the front boot all dabbled with blood, an' he was shot in the head from one o' em risen the guymen donates to the juns for rich amusement. We jest juns to get him out when round the site come a hull war party of Sioux, yellin' an' makin' medicine most on-sical. We hustled the team inter a station flin'-room, an' begun turnin' loose on the Injuns. They was me o' the campin' blacksmith an' the tin-house mao an' his wife an' babby 'Vis Smith, an ole buffer-hunter, made it plenty unpleasant for the juns, an' Vie he got his man every so but onet, an' then he got the In's cayuse. But the house wa'n't

much perfection, an' ez the Injuns kep' pervadin' roun we sorter agreed that one on us must go fer help. Ole Banjo hed jest come in tum an eighteen mile route, an' the last six miles a keepin' ahead of a gang of Injuns, but I knowed he was good for forty mile more, an' begun gittin' him ready. His backbone an' ribs didn't stick out so free in them days, an' I jest thought I would go it bar'back an' weth only a huckamore roun' his nose. Yuh see, the huckamore was only a hair rope with no buckles to jingle. Well, it come along dark purty soon, an' I tore up a pair o' pants an' wropped 'em aroun' Ole Banjo's feet so his shoes wouldn't clink agin the gravel. When it come plum dark I got on Ole Banjo in the flin'-room an' rode out toward Cheyenne. We hadn't gone fur when I see an Injun not five foot ahead. He hadn't no idee they was any one on the hoss' back, an' he jest thought things was a comin' too easy when good stage-hosses walked into him that-a-way. He put up his hand to ketch Ole Banjo by the fore-top, an' me all the time Injin' along his neck weth my gun three inches ahead of Ole Banjo's nose. I wa'n't two feet away when I let the Injin hev it right between the eyes. Well, they ain't much more to tell. I jest rode Ole Banjo like the devil a-beatin' tan-bark fer the forty mile into Cheyenne. I started fum the station at jest nine o'clock, an' rode into Cheyenne at twelve. In half an hour we was on our way back weth a squad of cavalry, an' a little arter four we rode up to the station. All the Injuns had gone 'ceptin' the one I hed located permanent an' three others which Vie hed made good, an' which the other Injuns hadn't kerried off. But I want yuh to notice that Ole Banjo went ther eighty mile in seven hours, an' never missed his regular trip over the route neither.

"Banjo's got a heap more sense than some folks has got buy. Lots o' times he has saved a coachful o' passengers fum goin' into a washout when the night was so dark the driver couldn't see the leaders. One night up in Montana it was jest natchully stormin' pizen, an' Ole Banjo was on the Deer Lodge trail. Of course he was in the lead, but the driver was a new one an' hadn't ben told that Ole Banjo saved his business better than any driver thet ever pulled a rein over him. The road wa'n't but eight foot wide in places, weth a mounting straight up on one side an' a precipice miles down on the other. The driver hadn't been over the road but once, an' then in the dark, and he felt mighty prayerful when a flash o' lightning would come an' let him look down in the yearth about seven mile. He sure didn't feel none gay at the vistas. But all at once Ole Banjo stopped, an' the rest o' the team knew enough not to make no bluff when Banjo asked fer a show down. The driver done his best to git the team th' move, but they all waited to see Banjo's hint. Finally the driver waked up a passenger who was sleepin' in the front boot on the mail sack an' give him the ribbons to hold while he went ahead to spy out the trouble. He found a plenty, fer he was almost touchin' a big grizzly bar when a flash o' lightning showed him his mistake. Well, yuh see, the driver hadn't lost no bar, an' the man a-holt o' the lines swore he never touched but one high place thet he jumped on the box. The driver told me he all to once weighed three ounces lighter a straw bat, an' jest flow over the team. They wa'n't no chance tuh turn the team er the coach, an' the hull outfit hed tuh stay thur an' shiver till it was light enough to see. Then they shot the bar an' found it hed busted an inside surcingle er somethin' a-tumblin' down the mounting. But all the same, I want yuh to notice that any other hoss in the lead would a-jack-knifed the team, an' carried the hull outfit to kingdom come down the precipice. He's a sure good hoss, an' the man thet ever throws silk inter him er treats him bad hez got tuh make some medicine weth me. Joe Lush. He ain't never ben outclassed in any team he was arto. He's worked in teams where yuh had to go up one side weth a broad ax an' down the other weth a shovel a-knockin' 'em intuh the collar, but yuh bet yuh, Ole Banjo wa'n't never hit a clip. His tugs was allus a-drawin'."

One bitter cold day in January word came up the line that Ole Banjo was dead. I jumped on the down coach, and as I dismounted at Cave Hill's station it was with a feeling of surprise rather than anger that Banjo's Bob was not at hand to grasp the bits of the led team. But this feeling changed wholly to one of grief as I saw on the sunny side of the station a rude mound surmounted by a headstone of rough boards. With harness dressing for paint, and his fingers for a brush, Banjo's Bob had subscribed the following epitaph:

HERE LIES OLE BANJO
The best stage hoss that ever
lived true A
Collier.

Murdered Jan. 3 1895 by Cheyann Bill
Thrown in the silk into him.

I hastened into the station, half expecting to see the dead body of Banjo's Bob swinging from a rafter. But he was made of different stuff. He had used the boards of his bunk for a headstone of Banjo's grave, and burned his supply of fuel in thawing the clods which he had blasted out with dynamite to make a grave for his namesake.

"Howdy, boss? I'm goin' to quit yuh. I like yuh all right, but I hain't got nothin' tuh live fer now but tuh make medicine weth Cheyenne Bill. If yuh'll jest give me my time, I'll go up to Medory an' git my stuff an' start arter him. Monday night a week the swing team come in lame, an' I had to send out a four team weth Cheyenne Bill. I knowed he was too free weth the silk, an' I tote him not to throw it inter Ole Banjo, not on no account whatever. Well, sir, he drove inter Middle Grand weth a spike team. My poor Ole Banjo was a-lyin' dead three mile back. They was a rattler in the road thet Ole Banjo must a' saw, an' he crowded over to the off side. Cheyenne Bill didn't take no notice 'ceptin' thet Banjo was out o' line, an' he raised his whip an' threwed the silk inter him.

It ain't much to most hosses, an' it ain't nothin' to some, but it was murder to my ole hoss. He hain't never felt the sting o' the silk, an' he knowed as well as a human thet he didn't ought to feel it. It broke his heart right ther. He jest give a spring in the air an' come down in a heap. He didn't suffer none 'ceptin' fer the eye lick thet murdered him. Russ Wilson, foreman of the 26 outfit, come along next mornin', an' I hired a mule team of him fer eight dollars a day to haul my ole hoss back to the station. Russ was mighty uppity about lettin' me hev the team at any price. But when I tote him it was to bury Ole Banjo he jest let me hev two teams fer nothin', an' sent me one of his cow-punchers to Deadwood to buy dynamite fer blastin' out the grave. More'n that, he come all the way from the 26 an' brought every one of his boys to give a military funeral to my ole hoss. The obsequies was acordin' to Hoyle, yuh bet, an' the boys all fired a salute over the grave weth all the cartridges in their six-shooters. But I can't stay no longer in sight of his grave weth Cheyenne Bill on top of ground. It ud drive me locoed in a week. I've got enough stuff comin' to strike Bill's trail, an' I'll never leave it till I've made medicine weth him. I hear he didn't dast stop at the end of his run, but kep' a-goin', an' left the coach in the Bad Lands an' struck across country fer Mingsville. He'll sure make his first stop in Hele-naw, an' I may ketch up weth him thar. Anyways, I'll foller him till I find him."

Yesterday, more than seven years after Ole Banjo's death, I opened a paper sent me from Las Vegas, New Mexico. Huge black lines smelling of barbers dressing were drawn about the following article:

"Cheyenne Bill was shot and instantly killed in the Maverick saloon yesterday by a man calling himself Banjo's Bob. The coroner's jury acquitted the prisoner, as it was shown that Cheyenne Bill had pulled his gun and turned loose at him as soon as he entered the door."

In defiance of Uncle Sam's postal laws there was scrawled immediately under the black line:

"I sed I wuld make Medicine weth Cheyann an' I done it. BANJO'S BOB."
—Harper's Weekly.

VENEZUELA SUPERSTITIONS.

Women, it is believed, bring death to a snake-bitten person.

Has any one ever heard of the snake men of the Alto Orinoco? Probably even the natural history experts of New York are a trifle hazy on this point. In Venezuela there are all manner of snakes, from the deadly twelve-inch coral snake, whose bite is death, to the tiger-striped hunting snake and the boa constrictor. Most persons in New York know the habits of the boa constrictor, but know nothing of the tiger hunter, which is quite as remarkable in its way. Nothing will better illustrate the point than the story of an actual occurrence in this modern age of science and civilization.

While the English railroad from Tucucenas to Barquisimeto was under construction an Englishman holding an important position in the work was bitten by a rattlesnake (here known as the culebra). The man was forthwith taken to the English quarters and put to bed. While the English doctor was being summoned the wives of the Englishmen at work on the road hustled about and tried to do what they could to help the sufferer. In the midst of the confusion a native came running in with the kind-hearted intention of curing the man.

"Turn all the women out," said he. "What the devil!" said the Englishman's friends. "What for?" "Their eyes are death," explained the native. "The man will not live if they look upon him."

With that the Englishman turned the native out of the house, and the bitten man himself declared that if the English doctor could not cure him no superstitious native could. The physician came in hot haste and worked until the perspiration ran down his face in little streams. The women hovered around and did what they could. In exactly two hours and a half the man was dead. The kind-hearted native heard of it, shrugged his shoulders and went his way.

On the following day a native laborer was very badly bitten by a rattlesnake near the same place. He was not of sufficient account for the well paid English doctor to bother with, so the native laborers carried him off to a house and turned all the women out and sent for herbs and leaves and such things. They worked at him for an hour or so in the way that the natives and Indians know, and the next day he was back at work as though nothing had happened. The thick-headed Englishmen could not explain this, and they cannot do so even to this day.

Here is another story on the same subject. A native woman's ten-year-old son was bitten most frightfully by some sort of venomous serpent. Did she rush to him, clasp him in her arms, and try to cure him? Not she. The only thing that she did was to send for her husband, and to hide herself and her female servants far away from the suffering lad's presence. Her husband and a neighbor or two hustled about and looked after the boy, and it was only on the third day that she looked upon her son. If she had looked upon him while the snake's poison was in his blood the natives had no doubt her eyes would have caused him to vomit blood and die. Yet this woman loved her boy with all a mother's devotion.

When the exposition was held at Caracas in 1883, the year of the Bolivian centennial, two men from some remote inland place had on exhibition a box full of exceedingly venomous reptiles. Merely to look at these poisonous snakes was enough to make one shudder. One day when the place was crowded the box was overturned, and five of the ugly things got out and began to run about in a remarkably lively sort of way. A tiger let loose would not have created half the excitement and confusion. People went raving mad in their desire to get away. Tables, chairs and show cases were overturned by the frantic mob, and for a time it looked as though half the crowd would be bitten to death or trampled under foot before they could get away.

The man who told this story pulled off his coat and threw it over one of the snakes, and the two snake exhibitors caught the others in their naked hands. One of the men was bitten several times—so badly bitten, in fact, that it seemed to be impossible that he could live twenty minutes.

His companion knew just exactly what to do and did it. In the first place he called for blankets or pieces of cloth or anything that he could get, and with feverish haste he wrapped up his bitten companion completely out of sight. This was done with a haste that the helpless man was carried across the street to his hotel and put to bed. His companion worked over him for two hours, and at the end of that time rested with a sigh of relief.

"Why did you wrap him up in such haste?" asked the man who told this story.

"To keep him away from the eyes of the women," replied the snake exhibitor.

"What was the danger?"

"If women had looked upon him he would have vomited blood and died before we could have got him half way across the street."

This strange superstition is not confined to Venezuela by any means. The same thing is found in the Dutch island of Curacao, in the further West Indies, and also in the republic of Colombia. A senator of the United States of Colombia said to an American visitor that although the fact was as familiar to him as the commonest detail of everyday life, yet he could not say why it was so. He added, however, that he believed that the danger lay mostly in the case of women with child.

As to the snake men of the Alto Orinoco that is another matter. An American who once lived in the house of an adopted member of the fraternity or tribe, noticed though he be, can render a snake unconscious for many hours merely by blowing his breath on its head. A drop of his saliva will kill a snake almost instantly beyond all hope of resurrection. —N. Y. Sun.

WELSH NAMES.

Some of Them Are a Tax Upon Any But a Native Tongue.

The Welsh language is said to be only second in sweetness and rhythm, but the English tongue seems to be crowding it out. The melody of the Welsh vernacular I must, however, take on faith. I give my readers an opportunity of practicing the music of the names of some of the Welsh valleys, such as Glan-gollen, Maentwrog and Ystwyth of such some of the Welsh medicinal springs, as Llanwrtyd, Trefriw and Llandrinol; of some of the Welsh mountains such as Pen-y-moerwym and Arafawddwy. If you are at all puzzled with the pronunciation of these names, then get one of the Welsh dictionaries, entitled: "Dymchweliad allor uchel y Pub." And if then you cannot succeed you will perhaps stop, and be as ignorant as I am of a language which the Welsh say has in it capacities for tenderness, and nice shades of meaning, and pathos, and thunderings of power beside which our English is insipid.

Considering the fact that the language is spoken by less than a million of people, the literature of the Welsh is incomparable for extent. The first book was published in 1551, and consisted of twenty-one leaves. Four years after, another book, eleven years after, another book, which they strangely called "The Bible," containing the alphabet, an almanac, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, and something about their national games. An astounding "Bible" that was. Eighteen years after this another book appeared. The slow advancement was because the prominent men of the English nation wanted the Welsh language to die out, on the supposition that these people would be more loyal to the throne if they all spoke the English language. But, afterward, the printing press of Wales got into full swing, and now books and periodicals by the hundreds of thousands of copies are printed and circulated in the Welsh language. But, excepting a few ballads of an immoral nature, corrupt literature is as soon as it touches this region.

Many bad English novels that blight other countries cannot live a month in the pure atmosphere of these mountains. The fact is, that the Welsh are an intensely religious people, and one of their foremost men declares that in all their literature there is not one book atheistic or infidel.

The ramby-pamby traveler, afraid of getting his shoes tarnished, and who loves to shake hands with the tips of his fingers or with his hands on a level with his cravat, and desires conversation in a whisper, would be disgusted with Wales. But they who have nothing of the fastidious in their temperaments, and who admire strength of voice, strength of arm, strength of purpose and strength of character, will find among the Welsh inimitable entertainment and opportunity for profitable study. They are the most genial and hearty of all people, I think, I have ever met. When they laugh they laugh, and when they cry they cry, and when they cheer they cheer, and there is no half-way work about it. They are sincere, and they are natural in showing their sincerity.—*Palmyra, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

MEN OF MODEL HABITS.

Abstemious Lives of Nine Leading Millionaires of America.

The nine leading millionaires of America are men of exemplary habits, to which is due, in the case of the self-made men, the accumulation of their great fortunes. True, they have all magnificent homes, but personally they are abstemious. The least pretentious residence is that of William Waldorf Astor. It is a four-story brick house in Thirty-third street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Soon, however, Mr. Astor is to build a new house in Fifth avenue, near Central Park. Not one of the nine men uses tobacco, and only two or three touch ardent spirits at all.

Mr. Astor uses wine very sparingly at his table, but never elsewhere. He has abandoned political aspirations, and is rarely seen at public gatherings nowadays. He is a regular attendant at church.

Mr. Gould has always been a man of regular habits. He has his hours for going to bed and getting up, and he never varies them. He is as plain in his eating as a farmer. Mr. Gould has been an exceedingly hard worker. It is said that the ambition of his life has been to be the richest man in the world, but there is no likelihood of its realization. Mr. Astor, Mr. Rockefeller and the Vanderbilts will far outstrip him. His impaired health has compelled him to relinquish his business cares to a considerable degree, and it is not probable that he will embark in any other great undertaking on account of the fear of breaking down. His fortune is now principally in the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Manhattan elevated railway and the Missouri Pacific railway system.

Mr. Rockefeller is a deacon in the church. He passes the contribution plate in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, to which he belongs. He is a large contributor to church and educational work. He takes no part in politics and leads a very secluded life. It is next to impossible to gain access to him at his office in the magnificent Standard Oil building, on Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway. His fortune has been overestimated on account of its rapid growth.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is deeply interested in church work. The support of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association comes mainly from him. He directs the affairs of the Vanderbilt system of railroads. William K. Vanderbilt lives in the finest style of any of the millionaires. He has a house in New York, another at Islip, L. I., and a third at Newport, besides which he rents a mansion in London. He has a steam yacht that is as big as many of the steamships in the Atlantic carrying trade, and is literally a floating palace.

Mr. Flagler is a man of exceedingly agreeable personal manners. He is a contributor to educational work. He owns the great Ponce de Leon hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., and spends his winters there.

Of John I. Blair less is heard or known than of any of the very rich men. He is a very old man and lives at Blairtown, N. J., which was named in his honor, and where he established a seminary. His money was made building railroads in the west. He sold what were known as the "Blair roads" to the Vanderbilts, and they now form part of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad system. His fortune is admirably invested.

Russell Sage's fortune is the result of hard work, not physical exertion, but unremitting application. He began as a grocer in Troy, N. Y. Next he was interested in a bank, then he took a hand in a railroad enterprise in the northern part of New York, and then he came to New York. He is the heaviest lender of money in New York, and probably, as an individual, in the world. There is not a time when he could not respond to a call for \$10,000, 000 in cash. He keeps his money in several banks and trust companies, where he can obtain it promptly. He keeps it in many places, so that a sudden demand for a large amount would not, by embarrassing an institution, precipitate trouble in the financial community. Mr. Sage lives in an old-fashioned, but very comfortable house in Fifth avenue, just above Forty-second street. He is a member of the church which Mr. Gould attends, but of which Mr. Gould is not an actual member. Mr. Sage is fond of driving, and has in his stables some of the finest roadsters in New York.

Mr. Huntington is a man of powerful physique. He is very abstemious. He never drinks anything stronger than tea. He was brought up on a farm in Connecticut, and began in life selling Yankee clocks. He went to the Pacific coast when the gold fever broke out and started trading posts. Then he went into the hardware business, which in time supplied everything from a ten-penny nail to a locomotive. Mr. Huntington, the late Mark Hopkins (to whose fortune Edward F. Scaries succeeded by marrying his widow), Leland Stanford and the late Charles Crocker built the Central Pacific railroad, and later the Southern Pacific. The reason Mr. Huntington's fortune does not yield over 3 per cent. is that it is very largely in stocks of railroads, upon which no dividends at all are paid. Of the ultimate value of these roads there is no doubt, so that Mr. Huntington's fortune is likely to be greatly augmented in the next few years.—*Chicago Times.*

The Lightning-Like Loon.

The loon is the quickest living creature. A loon that has had experience can dodge the flash of a gun. You see a loon on a lake, but long before you see him he sees you and has taken a mental inventory of you and your belongings. If you have no gun, you may perhaps approach within 100 yards before he laughs at you with that horrid shriek which gives him his name, and disappears under the water, but show a gun and he does not stop to laugh—he goes instantly. When in a sportive mood he sometimes waits until he sees you about ready to fire, when, at the flash, he dives and you see the shot splatter the water where he has just gone down. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lewis Hardware Co., RHINELAND

ACORN STOVES AND RANGES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILL AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES IN THE CITY.

A Complete Assortment of Belting, Packing and Lacing. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket make a cross mark in the square under party designation at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for one or more candidates, erase the name of the candidate you do not wish to vote for and make a cross x opposite the name of the candidate you desire to vote for. If you desire to vote for a candidate whose name is not on the ballot, erase the name of the candidate on the ballot, or paste such name in the space, or over the name of the person you do not desire to vote for.

	Democratic Ticket.	Peoples Ticket.	Prohibition Ticket	Republican Ticket.
NATIONAL				
President	GROVER CLEVELAND	J. B. WEAVER	JOHN BIDWELL	BENJ. HARRISON
Vice President	ADLAI E. STEVENSON	JAMES G. FIELD	J. B. CRANFILL	WHELAN REID
	Gustav Wollaegar	Peter Haan	S. C. Miller	John Pritzlaff
	R. J. McBride	N. E. Moody	W. C. Jones	Ole Larson
	Andrew Jensen	George C. Chaffee	I. C. Plumb	Frederick W. Coon
	Michael Johnson	N. E. Allen	O. H. Crowl	Eli Hawkes
	J. Montgomery Smith	Samuel Smith	J. H. Penberthy	Samuel W. Reese
Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States	John Black	A. B. Severance	W. Drake	Christian S. Otjen
	H. B. Schwin	William Schwartz	J. N. Crawford	John F. Bruss
	P. T. Yahr	George W. Jackson	J. S. Thompson	Robert L. D. Potter
	J. Hogan	William Campbell	W. W. Link	Tosten I. Gilbert
	John Wattawa	James W. Godfrey	N. H. Brokaw	William H. Hatton
	L. S. Bailey	Ernest Pagel	J. O. Lindham	Edward H. Winchester
	W. F. Cirkel	Llewellyn Sutcliffe	T. K. Thorvildsen	Jerome P. Coe
STATE				
Governor	George W. Peck	C. M. Batt	T. C. Richmond	John C. Spooner
Lieutenant Governor	Carl Jonas	Martin Pattison	Gilbert Shepherd	John C. Koch
Secretary of State	Thomas J. Cunningham	Aaron Broughton	E. F. Russell	Robert W. Jackson
State Treasurer	John Hanner	Alfred Manheimer	Jno. C. Martin	Atley Peterson
Attorney General	J. L. O'Connor	M. W. Stevens	F. A. Watkins	James O'Neill
State Superintendent	Oliver E. Wells	Mrs. Sarah Anderson Potter	L. W. Underwood	W. H. Chandler
Railroad Commissioner	Thomas Thompson	Chas. Hatch	J. E. Clayton	John D. Bullock
Commissioner of Insurance	Wilbur M. Root	Eugene Low	O. A. Ritan	James E. Heg
CONGRESSSIONAL				
Mem. of Cong., 9th District	THOMAS LYNCH	ADOLPH D. PERGOLI		MYRON H. MCCORD
LEGISLATURE				
State Senator, 30th District	Levi F. Martin			B. F. Millard
Mem. of As'sm'ly, — Dist.	Clinton Textor			A J Perkins
COUNTY				
County Clerk	E. P. Brennan			Wm. W. Carr
Treasurer	M. Holland			Giles S. Coon
Sheriff	Joseph J. Crowe			Edward Brazell
Coroner	I. Tuttle			Jacob Jewell
Clerk of the Circuit Court	E. C. Sturdevant			J. W. Brown
District Attorney	A. W. Shelton			Sam S. Miller
Register of Deeds	D. S. Johnson			Henry C. O'Connor
Surveyor	Frank Rogers			D. Graham
Superintendent of Schools	N. A. Colman			E. E. Couch

POLYGAMY ON THE DECLINE.

Gov. Thomas, of Utah, in his annual report—The Question of Adultery. ASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Arthur L. Thomas, the governor of Utah, in his annual report to the secretary of the Interior says that polygamy in the territory is on the decline. He says he does not believe that polygamous marriages have been placed during the year with consent or permission of the Mormon leaders, and it is his conviction that there is a sincere intention on the part of the Mormon people not to prove or sanction polygamous marriages in the future. He says that it is to be regretted that the simplicity of a whole people seeking to accomplish a great reform should be used under suspicion by the acts of a few, but such is the case. It is sure to come some time, and may be years, before the practice of unlawful cohabitation will entirely cease. In regard to the admission of Utah as a state Gov. Thomas says: It is my opinion, having due consideration of the wishes and feelings of all, that when the two great elements of the population, Mormon and non-Mormon, the unity of feeling and harmony of purpose does not exist which is so essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people under a government, yet it would be an act unworthy of a great government to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the men who in Utah have upheld its authority and obeyed the law.

HONOR LUTHER'S MEMORY.

Services to be held at the Lutheran Church at Wittenberg, Oct. 26.—A grand feature of the rededication of the Lutheran Memorial church at Wittenberg, which takes place on October 31, will be a procession into the church through the door to which Luther led his celebrated theses against doctrine of indulgences. In this procession will be Emperor William and the other sovereign princes of Germany, and it promises to be a spectacle of great splendor. Trumpeters will be stationed in the steeple of the church, and as the procession crosses the historic threshold they will play "Eintracht Burg." The supreme Protestant council of Prussia has ordered that memorial sermons be preached in all the pulpits within its jurisdiction on Sunday next. The greater part of the cost of restoring the church has been borne by Emperor William. At the consecration ceremonies there will be present representatives of all foreign Protestant sovereigns, who will take part in the procession. The duke of York, presumptive to the throne of Great Britain, will represent Queen Victoria.

HOT DEAD IN.

The Dress Goods Department displays a nice line of new and fashionable dress stuff in Storm Serges, all wool, in solid colors, at 50c. Extra fine styles in two tone at a low price. Remnants at one-half price.

We mention our large line of new carpets, rugs, oil cloths etc., cheaper than ever. Good time to buy, as carpets will be higher soon.

We have a good lot of those nice all wool Beaver, Irish Frieze, Kersey, Berlin Twill and Melton Cloaks, all trimmed nicely in the most fashionable furs.

Don't forget that if you will furnish the feet we will furnish the Shoes cheaper than anybody else, and we will all be happy.

Then comes the Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Underwear, and a thousand things to make you warm. Clothing at living prices.

And then think of the stuff to eat, better than you can get anywhere else in town. Pillsbury's best flour, Hoard's Jersey cream butter, pure maple syrup made from pure maple sugar.

Don't fool your money away on an inferior quality of goods when you can get the best for the same money.

SPAFFORD & COLE

Small lot household goods for sale. G. B. STEVENS, Oneida Ave.

Wanted men and boys—To work in yard and box factory. Steady work. For further particulars, address Yawkey & Lee Lumber Co., Hazelhurst, Wis. 2w

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Wausau, Wis. Oct. 13th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge or clerk of the circuit court at Rhineland, Wis., on November 24, 1892, viz:

Nicholas Gerhard, Jr., E. No. 6249 for the NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4 and Lot 1, Sec. 10, T. 36 N. R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Geo. L. Olson, Otto Olson, H. C. Kade, of Rhineland, and Stephen Kerslake, of Merrill, Wis. E. B. S. FORD, Register. Oct. 20-41-Nov. 24

For the Amendment to Subdivision 9, of Section 31, of Article IV., of the Constitution

Against the Amendment to Subdivision 9, of Section 31, of Article IV., of the Constitution